

William Freeman
69 Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 617.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 617.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"THE STATE, THE CHURCH, AND THE CLERGY."

We have adopted the above heading from the *John Bull* newspaper, because we are anxious to add a few words to what we wrote a fortnight ago, on the subject to which the article of the *John Bull* relates. And the most convenient form in which we can do this, is that of comment on certain passages in the article referred to.

The *John Bull* commences its observations by giving to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill an offensive *alias*—calling it "the Bigamy Legalisation Bill." Now, inasmuch as this clerical organ professes to regard the marriage tie as indissoluble, it must, as a matter of course, look upon a measure the object of which is to facilitate divorce in certain cases, as having the effect which the *soubriquet* describes. Whether, however, as a matter of taste, it is deemed creditable to beg the whole question in dispute, and out of one's own assumptions to invent a title the sole force of which consists in its revolting the feelings of those who dispute them, is a question we really have no care to decide. But if our contemporary rightly describes the character of the measure by the title he has chosen to affix to it, how comes it that he and the whole body of the clergy whom he especially represents, have allowed bill after bill to pass the House of Lords, the only object of which has been to legalise bigamy in private and individual cases? Where have the Bishops been that they have raised no protest against this scandalous immorality? If giving a legal sanction to divorce on the ground of adultery be in truth what the *John Bull* would have the country to believe, it must nevertheless be admitted that that sanction has been given over and over again by the House of Lords, as a matter of course and custom, without a word of objection until now from the bishops, the clergy, or the *John Bull*. Their affected horror, therefore, comes into play too late for effect.

Passing on, however, from this point, we come to a passage in which we are far more deeply interested. We quote it entire, lest we should do the writer a seeming injustice. He says:—

Now we contend that if the House of Commons recognises the obligation of not doing violence to the consciences of the clergy, it does not matter whether the number of those whose consciences are to be respected be 10,000, or 5,000. If the consciences of the clergy are not to be respected, let that be frankly and honestly avowed, and let us see what the result will be. If they are to be respected, then, in the name of common sense and fair dealing, respect the consciences of all alike. It is mere moonshine to talk of respecting men's consciences, while upon a question so deeply affecting conscientious conviction, as the dissolubility or indissolubility of marriage, the house is legislating with a high hand, and in utter disregard of the conscientious convictions of those who hold marriage to be indissoluble.

Now we agree with the *John Bull* in the pith and meaning of the foregoing passage. Respect to conscience cannot be regulated by numbers. If the Legislature is bound to forego its own

views on a question verging upon the confines of religion, lest it violate conscience, it matters not whether the consciences to be respected be ten thousand, five thousand, or five. But this only drives us to the conclusion that the Legislature cannot consistently engage to be regulated by the consciences of the clergy of the Establishment. It is sheer nonsense for the *Press* to contend that "nothing can be more illogical than to grant full liberty of action to all those creeds which the State professes to think false, and refuse it to the only one she professes to believe true." "Liberty of action" forsooth! Think of a State Church, supported by national funds, enjoying a high constitutional status, and thereby armed with a public power and influence jealously withheld from all other sects,—think of this Church's clergy having "liberty of action" to administer their trust, not in conformity with the regulations of the State, but in as unreserved obedience to their own views, as the ministers of those religious communities which ask but to be let alone. The thing is absurd. "Liberty of action" in the latter case, is no concession of the State—it is merely a natural right which the State wisely abstains from annulling. The clergy of an Establishment forego that natural right for a consideration—just as a servant foregoes his natural freedom to think, say, and do, as he pleases, for wages. The original condition is superseded by special contract. The law-established clergy have entered into covenant with the State to do its religious work, not as they please, but as the State may order—and hence when the State is convinced of the expediency of any proceeding by which the duties of the clergy are affected, it cannot give a dispensation to any portion of them to neglect what it commands, without a most impolitic and dangerous surrender of its own supremacy. The *John Bull* sees this clearly enough, as will appear from the following extract:—

In truth, however, we dislike the ground on which this question is argued, altogether, and hold it to be essentially vicious. It is doubtless, a great oppression to the individual clergyman to be obliged to perform a ceremony which in his conscience he believes he cannot perform without violating the Divine law. But after all, we say, this is not the question. It is not by the opinions of individual clergymen that such a matter as this is to be decided. Neither do we consider it wholesome, or consistent with the well-being of the church, that the clergy should be allowed every one of them to make his own law, by which he proposes to regulate his conduct. If it be right to marry persons, whether innocent or guilty parties, after divorce, let it be made the law, and let all conform to it. If it be wrong to marry persons so circumstanced, then, not only let no clergyman be compelled to do it, but let none be permitted to do so. The clergy are not legislators; least of all should they be permitted to assume the functions of legislators individually, and in reference to individual cases. The individual clergyman is bound to perform every ceremony which the church sanctions; he has no right, and should have no license given him, to perform any ceremony which the church does not sanction. Here lies the whole mistake and confusion of this random legislation of the House of Commons, on a question so vitally affecting religious principles. Let the church be consulted in her corporate capacity. If in her corporate capacity the church declares marriage to be absolutely and in all cases indissoluble,—adhering by such declaration to her present law, to the uniform practice of ages, and to the opinions of the greatest divines,—then let Parliament enact what laws it pleases as to the re-marriage of divorced persons, but let it respect the church's law, and provide for such marriages by some other machinery. If, on the contrary, the church in her corporate capacity comes to the conclusion that the marriage of the innocent party, after divorce, is allowable, then let the law of the church be altered accordingly, and let all the clergy conform to the church's law.

"Let the Church be consulted in her corporate capacity." But what is the "corporate capacity" of the Church of England? The *John Bull* would, no doubt, reply, the two Houses of Convocation. But Convocation, as now constituted, does not represent, even according to the views of Churchmen, the ecclesiastical body designated "the United Church of England and Ireland." It entirely excludes the lay element. It is selected by a very narrow section of the clergy. It covers, so to speak, only the province of Canterbury. No one will admit it to be the

Church "in her corporate capacity." In truth, the Church, since the passing of the Toleration Act, has no "corporate capacity." It is a legal and authoritative organisation of men on prescribed religious grounds—but it never had an existence apart from law. The Established Church of this country, in theory at least, and historically too, is the nation itself, organised for religious purposes by the law of the land. The real absurdity is in maintaining a national Church when half the inhabitants of the nation repudiate it. This is the cause of the "whole mistake and confusion of this random legislation of the House of Commons, on a question so vitally affecting religious principles." The existing relations of Church and State being radically unsound, and logically untenable, it is impossible for the Legislature to take a step upon quasi religious ground, without trenching upon Church independence on the one hand, or freedom of conscience on the other. We shall see a good deal more of this as time and events advance. The clergy will come to find that they are in a false position.

And now one word as to the concession made to clerical consciences by the Divorce Bill. We do not object to it, as we have already said, in itself—for we have no wish to bear unnecessarily hard upon scrupulous consciences. The clergy are to have the option of marrying or refusing to marry, as their conviction may prompt them, couples whose marriage has been rendered possible only by divorce—but although they may decline personal service, they cannot forbid the use of the consecrated edifice. The opportunity will occur probably to very few to exercise their choice, and even to them not above once or twice in a lifetime. But the concession is grounded on a principle fatal to a Church Establishment like ours. It recognises the supremacy of individual conscience even in regard to obligations arising out of the compact by which all authorised clergymen are bound to obey the State. We agree with the *Examiner* that it is nothing less than a "clerical veto on the law." It is not likely to rest where it does. Conscience, finding a little ease, will ask for more. The High Church section have won this indulgence. The Evangelical party will avail themselves of the precedent. The compromise unsettles everything. No one can foresee whither it will tend. It may be the commencement of a great ecclesiastical revolution.

THE DIVISION OF PARISHES AND CHURCH-RATES.

Lord Blandford's Act of last session has increased the difficulties of the Church-rate question, by rendering it uncertain whether the newly-formed parishes have the same power to make rates as the old parishes possess. At Kingston-on-Thames the churchwardens presented themselves to the vestry at a recent meeting with the acknowledgment that they were "in a regular fix," not knowing whether three districts of the parish have become separate parishes, and, if so, whether they should still pay rates to the mother church; they therefore asked the vestry to take upon itself the responsibility of deciding how the assessment should be made out, at the same time producing an opinion of Dr. Bayford, that all the districts should be excluded. Mr. Carvell Williams, who had become resident in the parish a few days previously, suggested that, instead of committing themselves to any construction of such a confused collection of laws as the Church Building Acts, they should appoint a committee of inquiry. This suggestion was adopted and an adjournment for six weeks agreed upon.

On the 20th inst. the adjourned meeting to receive the committee's report was held, there being a large attendance. The report contained the following passages:—

The committee find on inquiry that there is a general prevalence of doubt as to whether under the 14th and 15th sections of Lord Blandford's Act, districts have become *ipso facto* separate parishes, and if so whether the inhabitants of such districts have ceased to become liable to pay Church-rates for the benefit of the church of the original parish. An opinion is expressed that either a judicial interpretation of the law, or an explanatory act will be required, but the parochial authorities to whom the committee have applied, are unwilling to take any step which may involve them in litigation.

An examination of the acts of Parliament by the committee leads them to the conclusion that the case is by no means so clear as is suggested by Dr. Bayford, while the learned civilian

himself admits that "considerable difficulty might arise" if the churches have not been consecrated twenty years, which is in fact the actual state of the case. Under all the circumstances of the case, having in view that no legal opinion will have a binding effect, that if a Church-rate is made for the whole parish any one inhabitant of any one of those districts may raise the question in a court of law, that if on the other hand the districts be omitted from the assessment any ratepayer of All Saints parish will have the same right, that in either case expensive and perhaps long continued litigation will be the inevitable result, the committee are of opinion that the most prudent course for the vestry to adopt would be to refrain for the present from making a Church-rate.

The VICAR (the Rev. H. P. Mansor) regretted that after six weeks' consideration the committee did not seem in a position to throw any additional light on the affair. Therefore, the questions for the vestry to consider were:—Were the three parishes separate? and according to Dr. Bayford's opinion they were as separate from Kingston as Richmond and Kew were. If they come to the conclusion that they were not separate, would they make a rate for them all? If, on the contrary, they decided that Dr. Bayford's opinion should be their guide, of course they could not make a rate for Norbiton and Surbiton, but would they for All Saints? Personally, it did not concern him in the least, as it would not interfere with him in the discharge of his duty, and, therefore, he would leave it in their hands.

Mr. PRICH said the parish would be in a very awkward position if a rate were made, for he could assure them that Surbiton would appeal against it, and if All Saints were burdened with the rate while Surbiton and Norbiton escaped, of course they would not like it, and there would arise litigation in that quarter. (Hear, hear.) There was a rule in all Protestant countries that no man should suffer on account of his religious opinions (applause), and it was a necessary corollary that no man should support a thing with which his conscience did not agree. (Renewed applause.) It was with these views, and also to see whether the church could not be supported by voluntary contributions, that he moved the following resolution:—

It appearing from the report of the committee appointed on the 9th of July that great doubt exists as to the effect of the new law for the formation of separate parishes, and that until the removal of such doubt the making of a Church-rate, whether for the whole parish or a part thereof, may be followed by costly and protracted litigation.—Resolved, that this vestry adopts the recommendation of the committee not to make a Church-rate for the present.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there were two questions to be decided: had the districts become parishes, and, if so, had they ceased to be liable to be rated for the church of the mother parish? The sections of Lord Blandford's Act which, it was contended, exempted the districts, made those districts parishes such as were contemplated by the 15th sec. of 6 and 7 Vic. c. 37, but in that act he could find nothing to exempt them from the payment of Church-rates to the old parish church, but, on the contrary, a clause fastening upon them previous obligations. Again, the new act expressly reserved the right of the inhabitants of the new parishes to seats in the old church, unless they chose to claim seats in the new buildings; and it was, he thought, a fair argument that the Legislature did not intend the rate-payers of All Saints to be burdened with a rate thrice as heavy as they had ever paid before, for the benefit of residents in Hook, Surbiton, and Norbiton. Dr. Bayford also had avowed that "considerable difficulty would (not might, as stated in the report) arise," if the churches came under the 38th Geo. III., c. 45, which made the new districts liable for twenty years from the date of consecration, and that he understood was their own case.

Mr. GOULD (churchwarden): Is that provision repealed?

Mr. WILLIAMS said that was a question which lawyers must decide; and, in fact, he would not venture to urge more than that the matter was one involved in doubt; that, under such circumstances, prudence suggested that they should not prejudice their existing rights by creating hasty precedent, but prefer standing by until some wealthier parish indulged in the luxury of a lawsuit. In the meanwhile, he should rejoice if the delay led to the discovery of the fact that voluntary contributions could be so readily obtained that they need not again trouble themselves with questions about compulsory rates. (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchwarden GOULD then rose, and after deprecating further discussion of legal difficulties, and expressing a doubt whether they were as great as had been represented, said that they unquestionably were in a dilemma, and that, as there was a time for all things, he believed the time had come when they must dispense with Church-rates. (Loud cheers.) He had always been in favour of the voluntary principle (applause), and his brother churchwarden and himself were willing to try it now, but in the event of its not succeeding, they should ask for a rate. (Renewed applause.) He thought it might easily be done, for the church would seat 900 persons, and if one-third (and he thought two-thirds would do it) contributed 8s. a year, it would defray all the necessary expenses of the church. (Hear, hear.) Although Dissenters did not like the church worship, they considered it a duty to preserve the old monuments of antiquity, handed down to us by our forefathers, and had no objection to subscribe towards keeping the fabric in repair (hear, hear), and therefore he should prepare two subscription lists, one for the worship and repairs, and the other for repairs alone. (Applause.) He felt confident they should succeed, and hoped they were about to enter a period of social kindness and peace. (Cheers.)

Mr. COLLINGS said that under the new Act pew rents might be taken; but he was interrupted by the statement that that was in the new churches only.

Mr. LEAVERS congratulated the vicar and the

parish on having such a churchwarden as Mr. Gould, and though "a back-bone Dissenter," should be happy to give pecuniary help in enabling to keep the fabric in repair without an unjust tax.

The VICAR, after a pause, no one rising to object, said he adhered to his views in favour of Church-rates, and thought he had as much right to refuse to pay the Highway-rate, because he did not keep a carriage, and Quakers to refuse to support the army and navy because they did not like war, as to refuse to pay the Church-rate, still, whatever might be his preconceived opinions on this question, he would not make it a bone of contention, and as the motion did not preclude the vestry hereafter, if it was required, making a Church-rate, but only suspended it for the present, he was of opinion that an attempt to try voluntary contribution should be made, and greatly should he rejoice if its success were such as to make it unnecessary to moot the question hereafter.

The motion was then put and carried without a dissentient amid loud cheers, and a cordial vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated in excellent spirits at the result.

THE WORKHOUSE CHAPLAIN QUESTION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of this town, on Friday, a letter was read from the Poor-law Board expressing a wish that the guardians would make provision for regular religious instruction by means of a paid and responsible officer. A deputation from the Dissenting ministers was then introduced, to present a memorial on the subject. The deputation consisted of the Revs. Messrs. Pringle, Bell, Stephens, Lance, and Reid.

The Rev. Mr. PRINGLE said he and his rev. friends appeared to present a brief statement in writing of their views upon the question to come before the Board that day, with regard to the appointment of a chaplain to the union workhouse. Two years ago, when they were told their services would be accepted by the board, on certain terms and conditions, they stated that they would be glad of the concurrence of any clergymen who gave their attendance at the workhouse for the same object. They had endeavoured to conduct the services to which they were pledged in the best way they could, there having been very few instances of disappointment. These services had been given gratuitously, and they were now ready to continue them as before; and not only so, but if it was considered that an extension of these services was necessary and proper, they were ready, as far as was in their power, to give that extension on the same conditions. (Applause.) With respect to the services which had been held on the Sabbath evenings, these were continued for some time, and were discontinued only in consequence of their receiving a notice that they were inconvenient on that evening, and that on that day the inmates had opportunities of attending the places of worship of their own several persuasions. If it was now thought that it would be well either to increase their attendance or to resume the Sabbath evening services, they were perfectly ready to do so. The memorial having been read, the deputation withdrew.

The CHAIRMAN then read the committee's report, which we have already published, and it was to the effect that the subject had been several times brought before the guardians, but that on each occasion a majority voted against the appointment of a chaplain. The committee were, therefore, of opinion that if the appointment rested with the guardians, any such chaplain was not likely to be appointed; but the committee were further of opinion that there was a necessity for a chaplain to the workhouse, and they recommended to the guardians an early consideration of the subject. The letter of the Poor-law Board stated that of about 500 persons in the workhouse, 321 were members of the Church of England, and that this large number of inmates was wholly dependent for religious consolation and advice upon the gratuitous services of ministers of various denominations, there being no duly appointed and paid chaplain.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (Mr. Ridley) moved that the report of the committee be confirmed. He said it was merely a recommendation that the board should take the matter into consideration. Mr. NESHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. CHALLONER then moved that they adopt the recommendation of the London Board, and appoint a chaplain. Mr. FENWICK seconded the motion.

Mr. CHARLTON moved as an amendment to Mr. Challoner's motion—

That this board, deeply impressed with the importance of religious instruction and worship for the inmates of the workhouse, recognises it as a duty to provide the same, and, therefore, begs to tender its thanks to those clergymen of the Established Church who have generously engaged in that work, and also to the Dissenting ministers and the committee of the Town Mission, for the religious instruction they have regularly and efficiently supplied for a period of more than seventeen years; begs them respectfully to continue those services, and feels assured they may confidently rely on the Christian sympathy and willingness of ministers of religion and others in this large town, still more effectually to provide for the spiritual wants of the union.

He was satisfied, as every one must be, with the diligence and attention paid by the Dissenting ministers to the religious wants of the union workhouse. (Hear, hear.) It would be well if they had here the same liberality with regard to religious instruction that they had at Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and other unions, where they had got rid of the idea, that some particular class of men was necessary for this duty, and adopted the opinion that any man with a fair share of talent and with correct principles could communicate religious instruction.

Mr. HARDING, a churchman, seconded the amendment.

Mr. JAMES POTTS questioned the accuracy of the figures set down by the London Board, as to the number of inmates belonging to the Church of England. The principle of a Church-rate was involved in this question—a principle long since exploded in this town. The census of 1851 showed that the nonconforming churches voluntarily provided as large accommodation as was provided by the church; and that as regards Newcastle, the number of places of worship was 51, of which 11 belonged to the Church of England, leaving the balance of 40 to other sects. The Church of England in this town provided only 9,928 sittings, while the other churches and chapels provided 18,878; and the attendances on the 30th March, 1851, at the Church of England, were 14,736; and at other churches, 20,344; showing that the Church of England in this town was in a minority. Therefore, it would be a great injustice to appoint a clergyman of the church of the minority to be paid out of a common fund at the expense of the entire ratepayers.

After an interesting discussion the amendment was carried by a majority of 13 to 11. The original resolution was not put.

THE BISHOPS AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—Six bishops were present on the division which took place on Monday night on Lord Redesdale's proposal that the amendments to the Divorce Bill should be considered that day three months, viz. :—the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Oxford, Rochester, Chichester, and Lincoln. Of these, the Bishop of London voted with the Government in favour of an immediate consideration of the bill, and the other five in favour of Lord Redesdale's amendment. Of Lord Palmerston's bishops, who generally stick so close to his Government, the Bishop of London was the only one present, the absentees being Gloucester, Carlisle, Ripon, and Durham.

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—This distinguished member of "the Church militant" writes as follows to the *Morning Star*:—"It appears to have escaped the framers of that proviso in the 'Divorce' Bill, which proposes to rob an incumbent of his freehold right in his parish church because he will not break his oath at the bidding of an Act of Parliament, that, in order to carry it out, it is necessary to provide further that the clergyman invaded be compelled to give up to the clergyman invading the key of the register chest. So long as I am incumbent of a parish, which I trust I may be till I die—I will neither marry in my church, nor allow any other clergyman to marry in my church, any person whatsoever who has been once lawfully married and whose marriage has been legally dissolved, during the lifetime of the other party to such lawful marriage. I would suggest that it would be a less moral evil even to propose to alter the marriage service of the Church of England by Act of Parliament than to leave it as it is."

THE CONNEXION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—Speaking of the Divorce Bill, the *Literary Churchman* uses this language:—"The animus of the majority in both houses of Parliament during the discussion on this bill shows, in no uncertain way, how little good the Church has to expect from the State; and gives a note of warning which we cannot heed too soon, that she must turn in upon herself and her God; realising more than ever the integrity of her union with her Lord, the loftiness of her mission, and the meekness, and yet the independence, of the attitude she ought to assume, and the courage and fortitude with which she should work and endure in this time of severe trial. Everything forebodes that at some day, perhaps not distant, the State and the Church will occupy very different relations towards each other than they now do. We do not say that any great disruption is likely to ensue, least of all in our own day; but we think that little by little the links that bind the two will be broken, until thorough independence becomes the ultimate result."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.—At Oxford the recent changes in the University regulations have been taken advantage of by several Roman Catholics who are now pursuing their studies in that ancient seat of learning. At Lincoln College, we believe, there is now at least one Roman Catholic Undergraduate, and he is not only excused from "Chapel" and allowed to attend Mass daily at St. Clement's, but we are even informed that communications have passed between his Roman Catholic pastor and the Head of his College as to the regularity of his attendance. —*Weekly Register*.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.—A letter published by the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance intimates that English brethren should not delay announcing their purpose to attend the conference beyond the end of this month. "The committee must know by that time what number of guests they may expect, as it is probable there will be want of accommodation in September on account of many Russian gentlemen returning home through Berlin, and the army review which is to take place in the environs of the city." The President of the Berlin Conference intimates that it was not intended to exclude any to whom an invitation had not been sent. "We invited some hundred persons of distinction, as we happened to take down their names out of the address sent to us. Will you [says he to Mr. Dobson] be so kind as to prevent any misconception that could be the consequence of our proceeding? Whether specially invited or not, all believers coming to our conference will meet with an equally cordial welcome." The enclosure, which is a letter

from the London Secretaries to Mr. D. Kuntze, details the plan of the conference. We give the brief headings of the paragraphs:—"I. We desire to propose that the committee which is to meet during the conference should be appointed not simply as a 'Religious Liberty Committee,' but as a 'Committee on the Religious Condition of Christendom.' II. The committee on Christendom should divide itself into sub-committees for Western, for Southern, for Eastern, for Northern, and for Central Christendom. The language spoken will be German; there would, of course, be perfect freedom in regard to language in the committees, English and French being used interchangeably with German, as each person prefers. Reporters will not be present, and mutual interpretation will be easy. III. The question of Religious Liberty is one of such urgency and magnitude as to require that the earnest application of the best informed brethren in the conference should be given to it."

What we propose is, first, that the principle should be discussed and affirmed in resolutions prepared for the purpose by the whole Conference. These resolutions should, on the one hand, enforce that obedience to constituted authorities which is enjoined in the Sacred Scriptures, and which it is the duty of every man to render; and on the other, the obligation under which all governments are in like manner placed, to grant true and full religious freedom to all their subjects. By adopting such a course, the example would be followed which was set by the Paris Conference in 1855.

And next, for the practical application of the principle to particular cases. We are of opinion, that the Conference should appoint a distinct and permanent committee. This committee should be composed of brethren from the various nations of Christendom, and should remain in Berlin a few days longer than the Conference; and when they separate, they should appoint a smaller body as their executive, which might, if that were the wish of the brethren, be fixed in England. We have reason to believe, that to such a permanent committee the Earl of Shaftesbury would willingly render any service that might be requested of him.

THE SWANSEA BURIAL BOARD.—THE VICAR AND THE BISHOP.—This Board, whose case has been mentioned so often in Parliament and elsewhere, has again refused, to its great honour, to be coerced by the dominant hierarchy. The Bishop of St. David's, in the House of Lords, drew an affecting picture of the hardships of the vicar,—with an income, "independent of any occasional and fluctuating fees," of only 98*l.* a year, having to go two miles to the cemetery, without any provision for conveyance. Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., shows up the character of this representation as follows:—"The subjoined estimate of his annual receipts, published in a local paper last January, and which has not, I believe, been controverted or denied, shows a very different account: Tithes 125*l.*, evening lecture 31*l.* 10*s.*, surplice fees 200*l.*, Easter offerings 50*l.*, farm belonging to the living 70*l.*, chaplaincy to the gaol 40*l.*, value of rent of house and garden 80*l.*—amounting in all to 596*l.* 10*s.* In addition to this it is understood that he is allowed by societies 200*l.* for curates and 180*l.* for Scripture readers." But whether the vicar is well paid or not, is really not the question at issue. The real question is whether people who have nothing to do with the vicar or his services, are to help to make up any supposed deficiency in his remuneration. That is really a matter between him and those who employ him at funerals. The business of the Burial Board is to charge each person using the ground his share of the cost of its purchase and management. Unfortunately (as experience shows), the Burial Act does require them to receive and pay over again the fees of the established clergy; but this is only what lawyers call a "ministerial" act. It is a regulation to save trouble to the clergy. But the law does not require (and justice plainly forbids), that the Board should make any addition to clerical fees, which should fall in any degree upon Dissenters using the cemetery. The Vicar of Swansea, finding the cemetery there at an inconvenient distance, first wanted cab-hire; then increased fees instead. After some negotiation a committee proposed that the Board should take the fees, and guarantee the Vicar 100*l.* a year for them, he only attending three times a week, except in cases of emergency. The Burial Board, on the 14th instant, refused by a majority of 11 to 7, to sanction this compromise.—*Leeds Mercury.*

PRESBYTERIANISM IN AUSTRALIA.—In compliance with a request from some of the Free Church in Australia, it is possible that Dr. Begg will go out as a deputation from Scotland, if possible, to heal the division which exists, and promote the union of the various Presbyterian bodies in the colony.

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A private letter from Rome states that Cardinal Barnabo and Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, persevere in their determination to remodel or reform the Catholic Church in Ireland, and that the presumed adhesion of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel to these views is an incentive to vigorous measures. This reformation is to embrace the prelacy, priesthood, and all the ecclesiastical and lay establishments in which Irish Catholics are educated. The means by which it is to be effected is the confiding the discussion and decision of all national religious or religio-political questions practically to the four archbishops and the Propaganda at Rome. A rumour has circulated for some days past in Paris, that the system has been actually commenced, at least so far as the Irish College in that city is concerned. It is affirmed, however, on good authority, that by far the greater number of the Irish bishops are opposed to the change, but that what is termed "The Barnabo-Cullen following" argue that "the fickleness and instability of the Celtic character, and the notorious want of business habits of the Irish bishops in general, will in a short time fully

reward the patience, perseverance, and calm energy of the Propaganda, and of the Irish delegate." It also states that the manner in which Archbishop M'Hale was received by his co-religionists and the Roman Catholic clergy of London and the close and friendly relations manifestly existing between that prelate and Cardinal Wiseman, have not afforded much pleasure to the "Cullen following."

CHURCH-RATES.—TEWKESBURY.—In April last, the voluntaries defeated a rate on the poll for the purpose of repairing the abbey, by a rather narrow majority. Not content with this settlement of the question, another vestry was called on the 14th inst., and a 2d. rate demanded, and again polled for, but this time entirely by the pro-rate men; the voluntaries being of opinion the proceedings were not legal, only recorded 4 votes against 347. It is supposed they will attempt to collect the rate, but the Dissenters are resolved not to pay it, great numbers having promised double their rate if the proceedings had been voluntary. An aggravation of the circumstances is in the fact, that the moving churchwarden in the case was put in office mainly by the anti-rate men, on his profession of great aversion to all compulsory measures.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—A Mr. Harvey, late brewer in Paisley, has directed his testamentary trustees to pay, two years after his death, 10*l.* to each ordained minister of the Free Church of Scotland, who, at the date of the payment, is not in receipt of a regular supplement to his stipend from his congregation. Ministers are invited by advertisement to send in their claims.

OPENING THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.—On Thursday afternoon a deputation from the National Sunday League waited by appointment upon Earl Granville at the Privy Council Office, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the necessity for opening the Sheepshanks Gallery and South Kensington Museum on Sunday afternoon. The deputation was introduced by Sir J. Walsley, and accompanied by Sir J. Trelawney Bt., M.P. Messrs. Morell, Heap, Kenny, Midland, M'Intyre, and Baxter Landey having addressed the noble earl, Lord Granville said he must pay the deputation this compliment to say that he could not conceive they required the advantage of galleries of science and art to aid them in the extraordinary ability they had displayed in arguing this question. The precedent of Kew Gardens and Hampton Court was hardly analogous to the South Kensington Museum, which bore affinity to the opening of the British Museum and the National Gallery on Sundays. The subject was a difficult one, and however disposed the Government might be to acquiesce in the views of the deputation, it was a question how far they could consistently do so with the strong expression of opinion which had been given by Parliament on the subject. It should, however, have his best and earnest consideration. The deputation then retired.

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.—On Sunday the people's subscription bands again played from five till half-past seven o'clock in the Regent's and Victoria-parks; 43,742 persons entered the gates of the Regent's-park, and 19,654 were in Victoria-park during the performance of the music.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Friday, at the Roman Catholic chapel in Hull, in the presence of Bishop Briggs, of Beverley, and a dozen other priests, four young ladies solemnly took the veil. It is stated that all their property, amounting to more than 1,000*l.* will be made over to Romanist institutions.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SCOTCH REVIVALISTS.—Mr. Brownlow North was for some weeks in Caithness preaching to immense numbers in various localities. At Thurso he was the guest of Sir George Sinclair. In the afternoon he preached for Mr. Taylor, of the Free Church, and in the evening the meeting which was to have been held in the open air—from the state of the weather was held in the parish church. A very great impression seemed to have been produced on all classes by his earnest and solemn appeal, and it is hoped many may reap permanent benefit. Mr. North officiated to very large audiences in the Free Churches of Wick, Halkirk, Reay, Helmsdale, Tain, Invergordon, Aulness, and in the Established Church at Dingwall. We understand he has received pressing invitations from Perth and Glasgow, and that he will visit the south a few weeks hence.—*Edinburgh North Briton.*

CONGLETON.—PREACHING AT THE WAKES.—On Monday the Rev. J. Hughes, incumbent of Congleton, preached in the market-place, at the request of the united friendly societies of the borough. There were several thousands present, as the wakes are kept as a general holiday, and the day was unusually fine. At the commencement of the service the 100th Psalm was sung, accompanied by the music of several bands. The working men, of whom the congregation was mainly composed, paid great attention to the exposition of the words, "If a man provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." The behaviour of all was exceedingly becoming.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The annual report of this institution states that the charity is more vigorous than ever. The children continue to progress under excellent training, and their conduct is most exemplary; whilst, in their general manners and deportment, they give satisfaction to the house committee, who have the more immediate charge of that department. The auditors' report, about to be submitted to the court, shows a

deficiency upon the general account of 950*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, arising not only from the increase in the price of provisions and clothing, but, as they regret to add, the diminished amount of donations.

SCHOOL CHILDREN FETES.—On Friday morning 800 children, belonging to the ragged schools of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, accompanied by the Rev. W. Cadman, M.A., rector; the Rev. Messrs. Beechar, B.A., Lincoln, B.A., and Wallace, B.A., several gentlemen connected with the London City Mission, and the teachers, proceeded in two steamers from the city pier, London-bridge, to Erith, and thence walked to the splendid park of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, who, with the greatest kindness, lent his spacious lawn for the recreation of the children, who were regaled with a substantial dinner and a good tea, with an abundance of cake in the interim. The young folks amused themselves at various games, and returned by the same conveyance early in the evening, highly delighted with their holiday. The aggregate number of children educated in this parish, including the parochial, national, Sabbath, infant, and ragged schools, exceeds 2,000.

Correspondence.

NEW WATERING-PLACE, LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Perhaps your readers, who are contemplating a few weeks' recreation during the present summer season, may not be disinclined to hear something about the above new and beautiful watering-place, which, with almost the rapidity that attended the erection of Aladdin's Palace, has sprung up in one of the loveliest localities in North Wales.

My attention was called to Llandudno—the not very euphonious name of the place to which I refer—by a graphic account that was given of it in the July number of the *Leisure Hour*; and as I had determined, with one of my children, and a member of my congregation, to visit Wales on a short excursion, I resolved to make a detour from the Holyhead line of rail, at Conway, and visit the place.

From this latter ancient and interesting town, which, with its picturesque castle and tubular and suspension bridges, offers much to gratify the curiosity of the traveller, the distance to Llandudno is barely four miles. These were rapidly traversed in an omnibus, and with such a team of fine horses, and so skilful a driver, that I was powerfully reminded of the old mail-coaching days. The occupation of these last descendants of a long race is, however, nearly gone, for a railroad from Conway to the new watering-place is in process of formation, and will soon be finished, when the transit from one town to the other will be accomplished in about ten minutes.

On arriving at Llandudno, I found one of the most elegant and well-built places to be met with on any part of our coast. Splendid terraces, rising up along the margin of the lovely bay that lies between the Great and Little Orme's Head, with public baths and reading-rooms, and hotels of first-rate character. All the buildings, erected in accordance with a plan sanctioned by the proprietor of the neighbourhood, Lord Mostyn, give a most imposing character to the scene, as viewed from the mighty mountain rock that stands as a breakwater against the violence of the Irish Sea when the north winds lash it to fury. From the grand parade, streets are being formed branching off in a westerly direction, where villas and terraces of all sizes, but every one attractive, offer accommodation to less aristocratic visitors than through the houses and hotels near the bay.

The town is built at the southern foot of the Great Orme's Head, on a neck of land that probably was—and that at no great distance of time—once covered with the sea. This lip is hardly more than a mile broad, lying between the bay already named and that of Conway, so that bathers need never be disappointed of their projected pleasure; for if the wind sets in too strongly from the north-east, although the Little Orme's Head acts as a barrier against its too great violence, it is comparatively calm in Conway Bay; and if the north-west wind blows too fiercely into the latter, it is quiet in the eastern bay.

The view from the Great Orme's Head is one of the most exquisitely beautiful to be found in these islands. The spectator is placed on the jutting crag of a peninsula, and has on either hand the waters of the two bays which have been referred to leaving the narrow slip of sandy shore, on which the town is built. Beyond lies Conway, with its noble-looking castle, and the ancient walls and towers of the town climbing the sides of the hills on which it is built; and farther still is the charming vale that bears the same name, up which a small steamer daily plies, to make the tourist acquainted with scenery in many parts equal to that of the Rhine; while, high piled up against the sky, rises the mass of Snowdon, with its attendant mountains lying about in glorious confusion, now belted by clouds and now gleaming with sunshine; the north-westernmost portion, so well known by the name of Penmaen Mawr, and so long the dread of travellers, though now denuded of its terrors, bending down its precipitous sides into the waters of the Menai. A more glorious combination of land and marine views I do not think is to be met with anywhere; and, to see them, as I did, under a cloudless July sun, with a heaven as blue as ever gleamed over an Italian landscape, was really one of the most enjoyable things it has been my privilege to realise.

One advantage of visiting Llandudno, and of residing there for a few days or weeks, is, that the tourist is within a short journey of the most celebrated spots of North Wales—Bangor, with its bridges; Holyhead, Carnarvon, Llanberis, with its lakes and its romantic pass; Snowdon, Bethgelert, Aberglasslyn, Festiniog, Capel Curig, Bettws-y-Coed, Llanwrst, &c., are all close at hand. By coaches and steamer most of the places named may be easily visited in a summer's day; and the hardy pedestrian, with knapsack on his back, in four or five days, may, with an entire independence of coaches or railroads, see them all to perfection; while to those who prefer other modes of travelling than those already named, stout Welsh ponies and donkeys, for long or short journeys, are to be had without the least difficulty in the town.

I should add, that to the ornithologist, the botanical collector, and geological student, this neighbourhood

himself admits that "considerable difficulty might arise" if the churches have not been consecrated twenty years, which is in fact the actual state of the case. Under all the circumstances of the case, having in view that no legal opinion will have a binding effect, that if a Church-rate is made for the whole parish any one inhabitant of any one of those districts may raise the question in a court of law, that if on the other hand the districts be omitted from the assessment any ratepayer of All Saints parish will have the same right, that in either case expensive and perhaps long continued litigation will be the inevitable result, the committee are of opinion that the most prudent course for the vestry to adopt would be to refrain for the present from making a Church-rate.

The VICAR (the Rev. H. P. Measor) regretted that after six weeks' consideration the committee did not seem in a position to throw any additional light on the affair. Therefore, the questions for the vestry to consider were:—Were the three parishes separate? and according to Dr. Bayford's opinion they were as separate from Kingston as Richmond and Kew were. If they came to the conclusion that they were not separate, would they make a rate for them all? If, on the contrary, they decided that Dr. Bayford's opinion should be their guide, of course they could not make a rate for Norbiton and Surbiton, but would they for All Saints? Personally, it did not concern him in the least, as it would not interfere with him in the discharge of his duty, and, therefore, he would leave it in their hands.

Mr. PRICE said the parish would be in a very awkward position if a rate were made, for he could assure them that Surbiton would appeal against it, and if All Saints were burdened with the rate while Surbiton and Norbiton escaped, of course they would not like it, and there would arise litigation in that quarter. (Hear, hear.) There was a rule in all Protestant countries that no man should suffer on account of his religious opinions (applause), and it was a necessary corollary that no man should support a thing with which his conscience did not agree. (Renewed applause.) It was with these views, and also to see whether the church could not be supported by voluntary contributions, that he moved the following resolution:—

It appearing from the report of the committee appointed on the 9th of July that great doubt exists as to the effect of the new law for the formation of separate parishes, and that until the removal of such doubt the making of a Church-rate, whether for the whole parish or a part thereof, may be followed by costly and protracted litigation.—Resolved, that this vestry adopts the recommendation of the committee not to make a Church-rate for the present.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there were two questions to be decided:—had the districts become parishes, and, if so, had they ceased to be liable to be rated for the church of the mother parish? The sections of Lord Blandford's Act which, it was contended, exempted the districts, made those districts parishes such as were contemplated by the 15th sec. of 6 and 7 Vic. c. 37, but in that act he could find nothing to exempt them from the payment of Church-rates to the old parish church, but, on the contrary, a clause fastening upon them previous obligations. Again, the new act expressly reserved the right of the inhabitants of the new parishes to seats in the old church, unless they chose to claim seats in the new buildings; and it was, he thought, a fair argument that the Legislature did not intend the rate-payers of All Saints to be burdened with a rate three as heavy as they had ever paid before, for the benefit of residents in Hook, Surbiton, and Norbiton. Dr. Bayford also had avowed that "considerable difficulty would (not might, as stated in the report) arise," if the churches came under the 38th Geo. III., c. 45, which made the new districts liable for twenty years from the date of consecration, and that he understood was their own case.

Mr. GOULD (churchwarden): Is that provision repealed?

Mr. WILLIAMS said that was a question which lawyers must decide; and, in fact, he would not venture to urge more than that the matter was one involved in doubt; that, under such circumstances, prudence suggested that they should not prejudice their existing rights by creating hasty precedent, but prefer standing by until some wealthier parish indulged in the luxury of a lawsuit. In the meanwhile, he should rejoice if the delay led to the discovery of the fact that voluntary contributions could be so readily obtained that they need not again trouble themselves with questions about compulsory rates. (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchwarden GOULD then rose, and after deprecating further discussion of legal difficulties, and expressing a doubt whether they were as great as had been represented, said that they unquestionably were in a dilemma, and that, as there was a time for all things, he believed the time had come when they must dispense with Church-rates. (Loud cheers.) He had always been in favour of the voluntary principle (applause), and his brother churchwarden and himself were willing to try it now, but in the event of its not succeeding, they should ask for a rate. (Renewed applause.) He thought it might easily be done, for the church would seat 900 persons, and if one-third (and he thought two-thirds would do it) contributed 8s. a year, it would defray all the necessary expenses of the church. (Hear, hear.) Although Dissenters did not like the church worship, they considered it a duty to preserve the old monuments of antiquity, handed down to us by our forefathers, and had no objection to subscribe towards keeping the fabric in repair (hear, hear), and therefore he should prepare two subscription lists, one for the worship and repairs, and the other for repairs alone. (Applause.) He felt confident they should succeed, and hoped they were about to enter a period of social kindness and peace. (Cheers.)

Mr. COLLINGS said that under the new Act pew rents might be taken; but he was interrupted by the statement that that was in the new churches only.

Mr. LEAVERS congratulated the vicar and the

parish on having such a churchwarden as Mr. Gould, and though "a back-bone Dissenter," should be happy to give pecuniary help in enabling to keep the fabric in repair without an unjust tax.

The VICAR, after a pause, no one rising to object, said he adhered to his views in favour of Church-rates, and thought he had as much right to refuse to pay the Highway-rate, because he did not keep a carriage, and Quakers to refuse to support the army and navy because they did not like war, as to refuse to pay the Church-rate, still, whatever might be his preconceived opinions on this question, he would not make it a bone of contention, and as the motion did not preclude the vestry hereafter, if it was required, making a Church-rate, but only suspended it for the present, he was of opinion that an attempt to try voluntary contribution should be made, and greatly should he rejoice if its success were such as to make it unnecessary to moot the question hereafter.

The motion was then put and carried without a dissentient amid loud cheers, and a cordial vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated in excellent spirits at the result.

THE WORKHOUSE CHAPLAIN QUESTION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of this town, on Friday, a letter was read from the Poor-law Board expressing a wish that the guardians would make provision for regular religious instruction by means of a paid and responsible officer. A deputation from the Dissenting ministers was then introduced, to present a memorial on the subject. The deputation consisted of the Revs. Messrs. Irling, Bell, Stephens, Lance, and Reid.

The Rev. Mr. PRINGLE said he and his rev. friends appeared to present a brief statement in writing of their views upon the question to come before the Board that day, with regard to the appointment of a chaplain to the union workhouse. Two years ago, when they were told their services would be accepted by the board, on certain terms and conditions, they stated that they would be glad of the concurrence of any clergymen who gave their attendance at the workhouse for the same object. They had endeavoured to conduct the services to which they were pledged in the best way they could, there having been very few instances of disappointment. These services had been given gratuitously, and they were now ready to continue them as before; and not only so, but if it was considered that an extension of these services was necessary and proper, they were ready, as far as was in their power, to give that extension on the same conditions. (Applause.) With respect to the services which had been held on the Sabbath evenings, these were continued for some time, and were discontinued only in consequence of their receiving a notice that they were inconvenient on that evening, and that on that day the inmates had opportunities of attending the places of worship of their own several persuasions. If it was now thought that it would be well either to increase their attendance or to resume the Sabbath evening services, they were perfectly ready to do so. The memorial having been read, the deputation withdrew.

The CHAIRMAN then read the committee's report, which we have already published, and it was to the effect that the subject had been several times brought before the guardians, but that on each occasion a majority voted against the appointment of a chaplain. The committee were, therefore, of opinion that if the appointment rested with the guardians, any such chaplain was not likely to be appointed; but the committee were further of opinion that there was a necessity for a chaplain to the workhouse, and they recommended to the guardians an early consideration of the subject. The letter of the Poor-law Board stated that of about 500 persons in the workhouse, 321 were members of the Church of England, and that this large number of inmates was wholly dependent for religious consolation and advice upon the gratuitous services of ministers of various denominations, there being no duly appointed and paid chaplain.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (Mr. Ridley) moved that the report of the committee be confirmed. He said it was merely a recommendation that the board should take the matter into consideration. Mr. NESHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. CHALLONER then moved that they adopt the recommendation of the London Board, and appoint a chaplain. Mr. FENWICK seconded the motion.

Mr. CHARLTON moved as an amendment to Mr. Challoner's motion—

That this board, deeply impressed with the importance of religious instruction and worship for the inmates of the workhouse, recognises it as a duty to provide the same, and, therefore, begs to tender its thanks to those clergymen of the Established Church who have generously engaged in that work, and also to the Dissenting ministers and the committee of the Town Mission, for the religious instruction they have regularly and efficiently supplied for a period of more than seventeen years; begs them respectfully to continue those services, and feels assured they may confidently rely on the Christian sympathy and willingness of ministers of religion and others in this large town, still more effectually to provide for the spiritual wants of the union.

He was satisfied, as every one must be, with the diligence and attention paid by the Dissenting ministers to the religious wants of the union workhouse. (Hear, hear.) It would be well if they had here the same liberality with regard to religious instruction that they had at Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and other unions, where they had got rid of the idea, that some particular class of men was necessary for this duty, and adopted the opinion that any man with a fair share of talent and with correct principles could communicate religious instruction.

Mr. HARDING, a churchman, seconded the amendment.

Mr. JAMES POTTS questioned the accuracy of the figures set down by the London Board, as to the number of inmates belonging to the Church of England. The principle of a Church-rate was involved in this question—a principle long since exploded in this town. The census of 1851 showed that the nonconforming churches voluntarily provided as large accommodation as was provided by the church; and that as regarded Newcastle, the number of places of worship was 51, of which 11 belonged to the Church of England, leaving the balance of 40 to other sects. The Church of England in this town provided only 9,928 sittings, while the other churches and chapels provided 18,578; and the attendances on the 30th March, 1851, at the Church of England, were 14,736; and at other churches, 20,344; showing that the Church of England in this town was in a minority. Therefore, it would be a great injustice to appoint a clergyman of the church of the minority to be paid out of a common fund at the expense of the entire ratepayers.

After an interesting discussion the amendment was carried by a majority of 13 to 11. The original resolution was not put.

THE BISHOPS AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—Six bishops were present on the division which took place on Monday night on Lord Redesdale's proposal that the amendments to the Divorce Bill should be considered that day three months, viz.:—the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Oxford, Rochester, Chichester, and Lincoln. Of these, the Bishop of London voted with the Government in favour of an immediate consideration of the bill, and the other five in favour of Lord Redesdale's amendment. Of Lord Palmerston's bishops, who generally stick so close to his Government, the Bishop of London was the only one present, the absentees being Gloucester, Carlisle, Ripon, and Durham.

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—This distinguished member of "the Church militant" writes as follows to the *Morning Star*:—"It appears to have escaped the framers of that proviso in the 'Divorce' Bill, which proposes to rob an incumbent of his freehold right in his parish church because he will not break his oath at the bidding of an Act of Parliament, that, in order to carry it out, it is necessary to provide further that the clergyman invaded be compelled to give up to the clergyman invading the key of the register chest. So long as I am incumbent of a parish, which I trust I may be till I die—I will neither marry in my church, nor allow any other clergyman to marry in my church, any person whatsoever who has been once lawfully married and whose marriage has been legally dissolved, during the lifetime of the other party to such lawful marriage. I would suggest that it would be a less moral evil even to propose to alter the marriage service of the Church of England by Act of Parliament than to leave it as it is."

THE CONNEXION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—Speaking of the Divorce Bill, the *Literary Churchman* uses this language:—"The animus of the majority in both houses of Parliament during the discussion on this bill shows, in no uncertain way, how little good the Church has to expect from the State; and gives a note of warning which we cannot heed too soon, that she must turn in upon herself and her God; realising more than ever the integrity of her union with her Lord, the loftiness of her mission, and the meekness, and yet the independence, of the attitude she ought to assume, and the courage and fortitude with which she should work and endure in this time of severe trial. Everything forebodes that at some day, perhaps not distant, the State and the Church will occupy very different relations towards each other than they now do. . . . We do not say that any great disruption is likely to ensue, least of all in our own day; but we think that little by little the links that bind the two will be broken, until thorough independence becomes the ultimate result."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.—At Oxford the recent changes in the University regulations have been taken advantage of by several Roman Catholics who are now pursuing their studies in that ancient seat of learning. At Lincoln College, we believe, there is now at least one Roman Catholic Undergraduate, and he is not only excused from "Chapel" and allowed to attend Mass daily at St. Clement's, but we are even informed that communications have passed between his Roman Catholic pastor and the Head of his College as to the regularity of his attendance.—*Weekly Register*.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.—A letter published by the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance intimates that English brethren should not delay announcing their purpose to attend the conference beyond the end of this month. "The committee must know by that time what number of guests they may expect, as it is probable there will be want of accommodation in September on account of many Russian gentlemen returning home through Berlin, and the army review which is to take place in the environs of the city." The President of the Berlin Conference intimates that it was not intended to exclude any to whom an invitation had not been sent. "We invited some hundred persons of distinction, as we happened to take down their names out of the address sent to us. Will you [says he to Mr. Dobson] be so kind as to prevent any misconception that could be the consequence of our proceeding? Whether specially invited or not, all believers coming to our conference will meet with an equally cordial welcome." The enclosure, which is a letter

from the London Secretaries to Mr. D. Kuntze, details the plan of the conference. We give the brief headings of the paragraphs:—I. We desire to propose that the committee which is to meet during the conference should be appointed not simply as a 'Religious Liberty Committee,' but as a 'Committee on the Religious Condition of Christendom.' II. The committee on Christendom should divide itself into sub-committees for Western, for Southern, for Eastern, for Northern, and for Central Christendom. The language spoken will be German; there would, of course, be perfect freedom in regard to language in the committees, English and French being used interchangeably with German, as each person prefers. Reporters will not be present, and mutual interpretation will be easy. III. The question of Religious Liberty is one of such urgency and magnitude as to require that the earnest application of the best informed brethren in the conference should be given to it."

What we propose is, first, that the principle should be discussed and affirmed in resolutions prepared for the purpose by the whole Conference. These resolutions should, on the one hand, enforce that obedience to constituted authorities which is enjoined in the Sacred Scriptures, and which it is the duty of every man to render; and on the other, the obligation under which all governments are in like manner placed, to grant true and full religious freedom to all their subjects. By adopting such a course, the example would be followed which was set by the Paris Conference in 1855.

And next, for the practical application of the principle to particular cases. We are of opinion, that the Conference should appoint a distinct and permanent committee. This committee should be composed of brethren from the various nations of Christendom, and should remain in Berlin a few days longer than the Conference; and when they separate, they should appoint a smaller body as their executive, which might, if that were the wish of the brethren, be fixed in England. We have reason to believe, that to such a permanent committee the Earl of Shaftesbury would willingly render any service that might be requested of him.

THE SWANSEA BURIAL BOARD.—THE VICAR AND THE BISHOP.—This Board, whose case has been mentioned so often in Parliament and elsewhere, has again refused, to its great honour, to be coerced by the dominant hierarchy. The Bishop of St. David's, in the House of Lords, drew an affecting picture of the hardships of the vicar,—with an income, "independent of any occasional and fluctuating fees," of only 98*l.* a year, having to go two miles to the cemetery, without any provision for conveyance. Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., shows up the character of this representation as follows:—"The subjoined estimate of his annual receipts, published in a local paper last January, and which has not, I believe, been controverted or denied, shows a very different account: Tithes 125*l.*, evening lecture 31*l.* 10*s.*, surplice fees 200*l.*, Easter offerings 50*l.*, farm belonging to the living 70*l.*, chaplaincy to the gaol 40*l.*, value of rent of house and garden 80*l.*—amounting in all to 596*l.* 10*s.* In addition to this it is understood that he is allowed by societies 200*l.* for curates and 180*l.* for Scripture readers." But whether the vicar is well paid or not, is really not the question at issue. The real question is whether people who have nothing to do with the vicar or his services, are to help to make up any supposed deficiency in his remuneration. That is really a matter between him and those who employ him at funerals. The business of the Burial Board is to charge each person using the ground his share of the cost of its purchase and management. Unfortunately (as experience shows), the Burial Act does require them to receive and pay over again the fees of the established clergy; but this is only what lawyers call a "ministerial" act. It is a regulation to save trouble to the clergy. But the law does not require (and justice plainly forbids), that the Board should make any addition to clerical fees, which should fall in any degree upon Dissenters using the cemetery. The Vicar of Swansea, finding the cemetery there at an inconvenient distance, first wanted cab-hire; then increased fees instead. After some negotiation a committee proposed that the Board should take the fees, and guarantee the Vicar 100*l.* a year for them, he only attending three times a week, except in cases of emergency. The Burial Board, on the 14th instant, refused by a majority of 11 to 7, to sanction this compromise.—*Leeds Mercury.*

PRESBYTERIANISM IN AUSTRALIA.—In compliance with a request from some of the Free Church in Australia, it is possible that Dr. Begg will go out as a deputation from Scotland, if possible, to heal the division which exists, and promote the union of the various Presbyterian bodies in the colony.

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A private letter from Rome states that Cardinal Barnabo and Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, persevere in their determination to remodel or reform the Catholic Church in Ireland, and that the presumed adhesion of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel to these views is an incentive to vigorous measures. This reformation is to embrace the prelacy, priesthood, and all the ecclesiastical and lay establishments in which Irish Catholics are educated. The means by which it is to be effected is the confiding the discussion and decision of all national religious or religio-political questions practically to the four archbishops and the Propaganda at Rome. A rumour has circulated for some days past in Paris, that the system has been actually commenced, at least so far as the Irish College in that city is concerned. It is affirmed, however, on good authority, that by far the greater number of the Irish bishops are opposed to the change, but that what is termed "The Barnabo-Cullen following" argue that "the fickleness and instability of the Celtic character, and the notorious want of business habits of the Irish bishops in general, will in a short time fully

reward the patience, perseverance, and calm energy of the Propaganda, and of the Irish delegate." It also states that the manner in which Archbishop M'Hale was received by his co-religionists and the Roman Catholic clergy of London and the close and friendly relations manifestly existing between that prelate and Cardinal Wiseman, have not afforded much pleasure to the "Cullen following."

CHURCH-RATES.—TEWKESBURY.—In April last, the voluntaries defeated a rate on the poll for the purpose of repairing the abbey, by a rather narrow majority. Not content with this settlement of the question, another vestry was called on the 14th inst., and a 2*d.* rate demanded, and again polled for, but this time entirely by the pro-rate men; the voluntaries being of opinion the proceedings were not legal, only recorded 4 votes against 347. It is supposed they will attempt to collect the rate, but the Dissenters are resolved not to pay it, great numbers having promised double their rate if the proceedings had been voluntary. An aggravation of the circumstances is in the fact, that the moving churchwarden in the case was put in office mainly by the anti-rate men, on his profession of great aversion to all compulsory measures.

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—A Mr. Harvey, late brewer in Paisley, has directed his testamentary trustees to pay, two years after his death, 10*l.* to each ordained minister of the Free Church of Scotland, who, at the date of the payment, is not in receipt of a regular supplement to his stipend from his congregation. Ministers are invited by advertisement to send in their claims.

OPENING THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.—On Thursday afternoon a deputation from the National Sunday League waited by appointment upon Earl Granville at the Privy Council Office, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the necessity for opening the Sheepshanks Gallery and South Kensington Museum on Sunday afternoon. The deputation was introduced by Sir J. Walsley, and accompanied by Sir J. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P., Messrs. Morell, Heap, Kenny, Midland, McIntyre, and Baxter Langley having addressed the noble earl. Lord Granville said he must pay the deputation this compliment to say that he could not conceive they required the advantage of galleries of science and art to aid them in the extraordinary ability they had displayed in arguing this question. The precedent of Kew Gardens and Hampton Court was hardly analogous to the South Kensington Museum, which bore affinity to the opening of the British Museum and the National Gallery on Sundays. The subject was a difficult one, and however disposed the Government might be to acquiesce in the views of the deputation, it was a question how far they could consistently do so with the strong expression of opinion which had been given by Parliament on the subject. It should, however, have his best and earnest consideration. The deputation then retired.

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.—On Sunday the people's subscription bands again played from five till half-past seven o'clock in the Regent's and Victoria-parks; 43,742 persons entered the gates of the Regent's-park, and 19,654 were in Victoria-park during the performance of the music.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Friday, at the Roman Catholic chapel in Hull, in the presence of Bishop Briggs, of Beverley, and a dozen other priests, four young ladies solemnly took the veil. It is stated that all their property, amounting to more than 1,000*l.* will be made over to Romanist institutions.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SCOTCH REVIVALISTS.—Mr. Brownlow North was for some weeks in Caithness preaching to immense numbers in various localities. At Thurso he was the guest of Sir George Sinclair. In the afternoon he preached for Mr. Taylor, of the Free Church, and in the evening the meeting which was to have been held in the open air—from the state of the weather was held in the parish church. A very great impression seemed to have been produced on all classes by his earnest and solemn appeal, and it is hoped many may reap permanent benefit. Mr. North officiated to very large audiences in the Free Churches of Wick, Halkirk, Reay, Helmsdale, Tain, Invergordon, Aithess, and in the Established Church at Dingwall. We understand he has received pressing invitations from Perth and Glasgow, and that he will visit the south a few weeks hence.—*Edinburgh North Briton.*

CONGLETON.—PREACHING AT THE WAKES.—On Monday the Rev. J. Hughes, incumbent of Congleton, preached in the market-place, at the request of the united friendly societies of the borough. There were several thousands present, as the wakes are kept as a general holiday, and the day was unusually fine. At the commencement of the service the 100th Psalm was sung, accompanied by the music of several bands. The working men, of whom the congregation was mainly composed, paid great attention to the exposition of the words, "If a man provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." The behaviour of all was exceedingly becoming.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The annual report of this institution states that the charity is more vigorous than ever. The children continue to progress under excellent training, and their conduct is most exemplary; whilst, in their general manners and deportment, they give satisfaction to the house committee, who have the more immediate charge of that department. The auditors' report, about to be submitted to the court, shows a

deficiency upon the general account of 980*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, arising not only from the increase in the price of provisions and clothing, but, as they regret to add, the diminished amount of donations.

SCHOOL CHILDREN FETES.—On Friday morning 800 children, belonging to the ragged schools of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, accompanied by the Rev. W. Cadman, M.A., rector; the Rev. Messrs. Beechar, B.A., Lincoln, B.A., and Wallace, B.A., several gentlemen connected with the London City Mission, and the teachers, proceeded in two steamers from the city pier, London-bridge, to Erith, and thence walked to the splendid park of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, who, with the greatest kindness, lent his spacious lawn for the recreation of the children, who were regaled with a substantial dinner and a good tea, with an abundance of cake in the interim. The young folks amused themselves at various games, and returned by the same conveyance early in the evening, highly delighted with their holiday. The aggregate number of children educated in this parish, including the parochial, national, Sabbath, infant, and ragged schools, exceeds 2,000.

Correspondence.

NEW WATERING-PLACE, LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Perhaps your readers, who are contemplating a few weeks' recreation during the present summer season, may not be disinclined to hear something about the above new and beautiful watering-place, which, with almost the rapidity that attended the erection of Aladdin's Palace, has sprung up in one of the loveliest localities in North Wales.

My attention was called to Llandudno—the not very euphonious name of the place to which I refer—by a graphic account that was given of it in the July number of the *Leisure Hour*; and as I had determined, with one of my children, and a member of my congregation, to visit Wales on a short excursion, I resolved to make a detour from the Holyhead line of rail, at Conway, and visit the place.

From this latter ancient and interesting town, which, with its picturesque castle and tubular and suspension bridges, offers much to gratify the curiosity of the traveller, the distance to Llandudno is barely four miles. These were rapidly traversed in an omnibus, and with such a team of fine horses, and so skilful a driver, that I was powerfully reminded of the old mail-coaching days. The occupation of these last descendants of a long race is, however, nearly gone, for a railroad from Conway to the new watering-place is in process of formation, and will soon be finished, when the transit from one town to the other will be accomplished in about ten minutes.

On arriving at Llandudno, I found one of the most elegant and well-built places to be met with on any part of our coasts. Splendid terraces, rising up along the margin of the lovely bay that lies between the Great and Little Orme's Head, with public baths and reading-rooms, and hotels of first-rate character. All the buildings, erected in accordance with a plan sanctioned by the proprietor of the neighbourhood, Lord Mostyn, give a most imposing character to the scene, as viewed from the mighty mountain rock that stands as a breakwater against the violence of the Irish Sea when the north winds lash it to fury. From the grand parade, streets are being formed branching off in a westerly direction, where villas and terraces of all sizes, but every one attractive, offer accommodation to less aristocratic visitors than through the houses and hotels near the bay.

The town is built at the southern foot of the Great Orme's Head, on a neck of land that probably was—and that at no great distance of time—once covered with the sea. This slip is hardly more than a mile broad, lying between the bay already named and that of Conway, so that bathers need never be disappointed of their projected pleasure; for if the wind sets in too strongly from the north-east, although the Little Orme's Head acts as a barrier against its too great violence, it is comparatively calm in Conway Bay; and if the north-west wind blows too fiercely into the latter, it is quiet in the eastern bay.

The view from the Great Orme's Head is one of the most exquisitely beautiful to be found in these islands. The spectator is placed on the jutting crag of a peninsula, and has on either hand the waters of the two bays which have been referred to having the narrow slip of sandy shore, on which the town is built. Beyond lies Conway, with its noble-looking castle, and the ancient walls and towers of the town climbing the sides of the hills on which it is built; and farther still is the charming vale that bears the same name, up which a small steamer daily plies, to make the tourist acquainted with scenery in many parts equal to that of the Rhine; while, high piled up against the sky, rises the mass of Snowdon, with its attendant mountains lying about in glorious confusion, now belted by clouds and now gleaming with sunshine; the north-westernmost portion, so well known by the name of Penmaen Mawr, and so long the dread of travellers, though now denuded of its terrors, bending down its precipitous sides into the waters of the Menai. A more glorious combination of land and marine views I do not think is to be met with anywhere; and, to see them, as I did, under a cloudless July sun, with a heaven as blue as ever gleamed over an Italian landscape, was really one of the most enjoyable things it has been my privilege to realise.

One advantage of visiting Llandudno, and of residing there for a few days or weeks, is, that the tourist is within a short journey of the most celebrated spots of North Wales—Bangor, with its bridges; Holyhead, Carnarvon, Llanberis, with its lakes and its romantic pass; Snowdon, Bethesda, Aberglasslyn, Festiniog, Capel Curig, Bettws-y-Coed, Llanwrst, &c., are all close at hand. By coaches and steamer most of the places named may be easily visited in a summer's day; and the hardy pedestrian, with knapsack on his back, in four or five days, may, with an entire independence of coaches or railroads, see them all to perfection; while to those who prefer other modes of travelling than those already named, stout Welsh ponies and donkeys, for long or short journeys, are to be had without the least difficulty in the town.

I should add, that to the ornithologist, the botanical collector, and geological student, this neighbourhood

offers one of the most exciting and prolific fields of research anywhere to be found; the locality of the Great Orme's Head being long celebrated among naturalists.

One drawback, which sometimes exists in these watering-places, and which presents a grave objection to them, in the estimation of those who love their Sabbaths, is happily at Llandudno not to be found. The day before my arrival, a new and elegant Gothic chapel, for the use of the Congregationalists, and whose erection has been greatly promoted by that most excellent institution, the English Congregational Chapel Building Society, which is eminently deserving of universal encouragement, both for what it does and for what it incites others to do,—was opened by Dr. Raffles and Mr. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. A Welsh Independent cause has existed here for some time, the people worshipping in private houses; but, as English visitors are now to be numbered by thousands, it was felt that provision should at once be made to accommodate them and the stated inhabitants of the place by the erection of a suitable chapel, and the appointment of English services. "The Rev. Richard Parry, the Welsh minister, is an English scholar, highly esteemed by his countrymen as a preacher of the Gospel, and for his literary attainments." I believe he obtained a prize for Welsh poetry at the Eisteddfod. But, as he has his Welsh friends to preach to, both at this place and at Conway, at a remuneration so marvellously small, that it beats the Vicar of Auburn hollow (this ought to be remedied), it has been thought best that ministers from different parts of England should be invited, as at Harrogate, to preach during the summer season. The times of the different services are so arranged as to allow this without any interference with each other. During the last three Sabbaths in July, my excellent brother, the Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, occupied the pulpit, and others are to follow him in succession. I promised the good friends at this place, and their devoted and worthy minister, that I would, on my return to London, send some such communication as this to our Dissenting papers. I shall be glad if the description I have given of this charming spot, should lead any intending tourists, who sympathise with our ecclesiastical views, to turn their face in this direction. They will most effectively promote their own enjoyment, and may help greatly to encourage this rising religious interest.

I may add that the North Western and the Great Western Railways are carrying passengers to this place for 2l. 5s. second-class, and 3l. 5s. first-class: the tickets being available for twenty-eight days: the former allowing their passengers, if they wish, to break the journey at Manchester, in order to visit the Art Treasures Exhibition. To such as do this, I would give the advice to be on their guard against hotel victimising, which some of that fraternity are rather apt to try on during the present rush to that city, as I found to my cost.

At Llandudno, on the contrary, I met with very moderate charges. I hope the place will continue to deserve this compliment.

Wishing you, Mr. Editor, and your colleagues, a temporary exchange, at least, of dingy office walls for mountain rocks and shelving silver sands, and the noise of creaking presses for the whispering of summer breezes and the soothing chimings of the deep sea waves,

Believe me, very faithfully yours,
Island, August 4, 1857. T. A.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

County Financial Boards, in favour of, 2.
Divorce Bill, against, 2.
for alteration, 1.
Medical Officers of Unions, for redress of grievances, 2.
Museums, for opening on Sunday, 19.
Crystal Palace, 1.
Newspapers, for alteration of law, 4.
Paper Duty, for repeal, 1.
Dulwich College Bill, for alteration, 1.
Jews, against admission to Parliament, 1.
Lord's-day, for better observance, 1.

BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

Markets and Fairs (Ireland) Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Divorce Bill.
Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill.
Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Customs and Excise Bill.
Customs Bill.
Militia Bill.
Divorce Bill.
Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Bill.

DEBATES.

SALE OF OBSCENE BOOKS, &c., PREVENTION BILL.

The House of Commons again went into committee on this bill on Wednesday. Upon the first clause, Sir ERSKINE PERRY, who has charge of the bill, said he would adopt the suggestion that two justices should have the power of issuing a warrant under the act, and that two justices should decide the cases instead of one. He would also accept the amendment of the hon. and learned member for the Tower Hamlets, making some overt act an essential preliminary to the institution of proceedings, and he would consent to an appeal to the quarter sessions being given.

The clauses and amendments were then agreed to. On Thursday the bill, as amended in the committee, was considered and further amended, Scotland being excluded from the operation of the bill. It was read a third time and passed on Friday.

The Commons' amendments have been accepted by the House of Lords.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

On Wednesday the house resumed, for the last time in committee, the consideration of the details of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, when various additional clauses were proposed by the Attorney-General, some of which were withdrawn for further revision until the report, the remainder being added to the bill. Among them were clauses enlarging the constitution of the Court which is to

consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, the senior Puisne Judge for the time being of each of the above-mentioned Courts, and the Judge of the Court of Probate.

A strong opposition was offered to a clause in the nature of a proviso moved by the Attorney-General as a complement or qualification of the clause exempting the clergy from censure or penalty for refusing to marry divorced persons, the effect of which proviso was that, in case an incumbent of a parish had a conscientious objection to solemnise such a marriage, another clergyman not having such a scruple should be allowed to perform the ceremony in the parish church of the former.

Mr. A. B. HOPE said that this clause would do away with all the benefit of that which had been passed unanimously for the purpose of relieving the consciences of the clergy, with respect to marriages of divorced persons. The objecting clergyman was to be forced to admit a substitute to do that which he would not do himself because he regarded it as a profanation and a sacrilege. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. AYRTON contended that great injustice would be done to the laity if the condition proposed by the Attorney-General were not accepted by the house. The use of the church was a right vested in the laity as much as the right to minister in it was vested in the clergyman; and the laity had a right to say that, though they would respect the scruples of their minister, they would nevertheless insist upon having the use of the parish church for purposes not inconsistent with the doctrine of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN MANNERS said that if this proviso were added to the bill it would give rise to all kinds of disunion and heartburnings. It was an invasion on the parochial system, and the first attempt which had been made in the history of the Church to give power to a clergyman to celebrate rites in any church without the consent of the incumbent. No doubt the clergy were bound to obey the law or to resign their cures, but that was an alternative which the Government could scarcely contemplate with indifference. No lover of his country would say that it was wise and politic in a matter like this to drive things to such a point that a large section of the clergy would be obliged to consult together whether they should obey the law of God or the law of man. (Hear, hear.)

Upon a division, the clause was carried by 73 to 33.

At the early sitting on Thursday, the bill, as amended in the committee, was considered, and further amendments were made, including fresh clauses substituted for a clause added in the committee for establishing local jurisdiction.

On Friday, on the motion that the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill be read a third time,

Mr. HENLEY reviewed the course of the discussions on the measure, renewing censure on the Government for having unduly pressed the measure through parliament at the fag end of the session.

Sir G. GREY congratulated the house on having at last brought the bill to maturity. He appealed to Mr. Henley's own history of the long debates to answer his charge of precipitation.

Lord J. MANNERS reiterated his protest against the bill, some of his objections to which he proceeded to detail.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the course adopted by the opponents of the bill, upon this its last stage, was creditable to them and respectful to the house. In defence to the Bill of Indictment of Lord J. Manners he insisted that he had not departed from the ordinary forms of the house. The threats he had heard that the measure would be impeded, not by argument, but by delay, he had met by an offer to sit until September. The bill, he thought, was a very great improvement of the law; but he avowed that he never gave a more reluctant consent to anything than to the clause of concession to the scruples of certain of the clergy. In conclusion, he took this last opportunity, he said, of directing the attention of the house and the country to the course which the House of Commons had pursued since the last election, which he thought had been highly creditable, and calculated to inspire the country with confidence.

The house has transacted a large amount of private business, involving close personal attendance on the part of the members, and it has disposed of all the election petitions brought before it, many of them embracing questions of great difficulty and delicacy. (Hear.) When first these election petitions were presented many of the members thought it would be impossible to get through them during the present session; but, nevertheless, they have been all disposed of, though they and the private business of the house have made necessary many morning sittings in committee. (Hear.) Then in regard to public business, this house has never grudged its time and attention to the measures proposed by the Government. We have often sat to a late hour in the morning, (hear, hear), and frequently we have also passed several hours here in the forenoon and afternoon, and I must say the patience with which the discussions that have been raised have been listened to has been exceedingly creditable to the members of this house. (Hear.) These are things that perhaps do not strike the public out of doors as they may strike us, but I am sure the house will excuse me for having taken this opportunity of drawing attention to its own good conduct, and of having in this way recorded before the country my belief that the members sent to represent them in parliament have not been inefficient representatives, and that they have not been neglectful of the duties intrusted to them by their constituents. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was then read a third time and passed amid loud cheers.

In the Lords on Monday Lord REDESDALE entered into a justification of the course taken by him on Friday last in proposing that the consideration of the amendments of the Commons to the Divorce Bill should be postponed for six months, and denied that he had intended taking the Government by surprise. Lord GRANVILLE accepted this assurance, but it was not until further observations by Lord St. Leonards, the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Campbell, that their lordships proceeded to consider the amendments of the Commons to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

Lord REDESDALE opposed taking them into consideration. He objected to the introduction of local jurisdiction, and considered that the four new causes for which by the Commons' amendments, a wife might sue for a divorce, were essentially erroneous, and that the remedy devised as a substitute for an action of crim. con. was, in fact, nothing but a revival in a new form of that action itself. A fine on the adulterer might be imposed without any such action. He also disapproved the clause which required clergymen who conscientiously objected to marry the divorced parties to surrender their churches for the performance of the ceremony. The parties might go before the registrar and then proceed to any parish in the kingdom where the clergyman was willing to perform the ceremony.

The Lord CHANCELLOR contended that those amendments were all such as their lordships were competent to deal with at once, and that the argument of Lord Redesdale for delay proceeded upon an entire fallacy.

Lord St. LEONARDS said he should support the amendment, because the only alternative open to their lordships was either to accept or reject the Commons' amendments without consideration. Nobody might be to blame for the protracted discussions in the House of Commons, but that did not alter the fact that the time at their lordships' disposal did not admit of that attention to the amendments which their importance required. With regard to the clause relating to the clergy, he could not approve the principle of placing the clergy above the law. He regretted the introduction of such a clause, but, respecting the consciences of the persons as a concession to whom this provision had been introduced, he was not prepared to vote against the amendment.

Lord GRANVILLE did not complain of the course which had been taken by the noble lords who had gone so fully into the consideration of the amendments of the Commons, but suggested that the intimate knowledge they had shown of those amendments disposed of the charge that the Government were asking the house to adopt provisions the value of which it was impossible for their lordships to understand. Should the amendment of Lord Redesdale be carried, there would be an end of the bill for this session, but, if not carried, the proper time for considering the amendments was yet to arrive.

After a few words from Lord CARNARVON their lordships divided:—

For the motion	...	46
Against it	...	44
Majority	...	2

Their lordships then proceeded to consider the Commons' amendments.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved that the clause establishing a local jurisdiction in cases of judicial separation be agreed to. Lord MONTEAGLE opposed the clause. The judges of assize would have no time to perform the additional duties which this clause would impose upon them, and the court of quarter sessions would be utterly incompetent to deal with the questions that would be brought before them. He therefore moved the omission of the words from the clause giving power to the court of quarter sessions. Lord HARDWICKE supported the amendment. Lord Wynford, Lord Powis, Lord Fortescue, and the Duke of Somerset, having expressed similar opinions as to the impolicy of conferring on these quarter sessions a jurisdiction on these matters, Lord GRANVILLE consented to the omission of the words, and the clause, with that omission, was then agreed to.

The words "Or of adultery committed in the conjugal residence" were disagreed with by a majority of 17,—the contents being 27; non-contents, 44.

On the motion of the Bishop of OXFORD, the words "guilty of adultery" were reinserted for the purpose of providing that when the husband had been guilty of adultery the court should dismiss his petition,—the contents being 39; non-contents, 35.

The clergy clause and the other amendments of the Commons were, after a division, (37 to 32) agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at ten minutes after one o'clock.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

In the House of Lords on Friday, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury,

The Lord CHANCELLOR stated that the question of the opium traffic in China had been referred to the law adviser of the crown, who had given an opinion that it was perfectly legal. But with regard to the export of opium to China, although it was done long before there was any treaty, and for a period dating long before the present century, and although they were of opinion that there was no actual violation of the treaty, they think it may be well to make some alteration with respect to the importation of opium into China, or otherwise the Company may not appear to be acting in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, and give rise to remonstrances.

On Monday the Lord CHANCELLOR laid on the table the opinions of the law officers of the Crown respecting the legality of the opium trade between India and China. Lord St. LEONARDS thought that this was a case without a precedent. The usual

course in cases of legal difficulty was to take the opinion of the judges. Lord CAMPBELL also thought it was not respectful to the judges to have thus passed them over to ask the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. The LORD CHANCELLOR explained that the reason why the judges had not been consulted was, lest the question should come before them in their judicial capacity.

THE MILITIA AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In the Commons, on Thursday, on the order for the third reading of the Militia Bill, a discussion of much interest arose, in which Colonel North, Sir F. Smith, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir W. Williams, Sir H. Verney, and Sir J. Ramsden participated, and which gradually embraced a great variety of topics, including the siege of Delhi, the expediency of sending Sappers and Miners to India, and of employing a steam flotilla on the Ganges, recruiting for the native army of Bombay, the electric telegraph, the conveyance of troops to India through Egypt, and sending them in screw line-of-battle ships.

Sir F. SMITH said there were 3,000 Sappers and Miners attached to our army, and he was quite certain that 1,000 might be spared for India.

Of course, if Delhi had fallen—and he hoped it had—there would not be so great a necessity for their services; but every military man, and no man better than the noble viscount at the head of the Government, knew that there were but four ways by which Delhi could be reduced—first by capitulation, which was highly improbable, and which would be very impolitic for us to accept, be the terms what they might; next, by investing it, and reducing the mutineers by famine, which would be a long operation, and one that would not keep up the prestige of the British army in India; thirdly, by assault, and fourthly by escalade. The last named plan—that of escalade—would not be very easy for us to accomplish, owing to the present position of our army in India. It would seem, then, that the most advisable means of reducing Delhi was that of making a breach, with a view to its capture. Of course it is very well known that the whole of the Sappers and Miners belonging to the East India Company's service had deserted with the rest of the rebels, and were now in Delhi. Every military man knew that the sorties at Delhi had been conducted with considerable skill. One of our flanks had been attacked, and another flank turned, and if that flank had not been composed of British soldiers the men belonging to it would have been doubled up and utterly destroyed. He should not be at all surprised if the mutineers now in Delhi made it another Saragossa. General Barnard had not, so far as he knew, a single soldier who was able to do the work of a Sapper and Miner. He therefore hoped that her Majesty's Government would send out a large body of men thoroughly qualified to do that kind of work.

Sir DE L. EVANS offered various comments on the military arrangements in India. He was very astonished that the number of militiamen proposed to be called out for the present was 10,000. That number appeared to him to be totally and absurdly inadequate. He begged to suggest that there was a great want of small steamers to carry on our operations against the mutineers in India. We had several such vessels, if not rotting, at least lying idle, which might be turned to excellent account if they were sent to take part in the operations in India. By their means our men could penetrate far into the interior of India, and a moral as well as a physical effect would thereby be produced upon the people of India. He hoped that the Government would employ some of our large ships of war in conveying troops to India. He should also recommend for consideration whether authority might not be given to Sir Colin Campbell to confer this Victoria Cross as a reward for the gallant acts of our Indian troops lately recorded. He had expressed his satisfaction the other day that a large reinforcement of artillery—consisting, he believed, of seventeen troops—was to be sent out. It appeared, however, that those troops were weak in number, and would only muster 134 gunners each. Now, the strength of the troops of artillery in the Crimea was eventually 204 men.

Sir W. F. WILLIAMS thought it would be necessary to send out 1,000 Sappers and Miners with their officers as soon as possible.

He did not concur in the hope expressed by the gallant general, that if Delhi were taken not one stone should be left upon another. (Hear, hear.) It contained arsenals and works which had been prepared with great care and at great expense; it contained, also, a large amount of stores and ammunition, and a more serious mistake had not been made of late years than leaving such a place, full of such material, in the charge of black troops. (Hear, hear.) Instead of Delhi being destroyed, and not one stone being left upon another, he hoped that it might be preserved with very great care, and that, if we once got possession of it again, we should never allow an enemy to be seen within its walls.

He was perfectly sure that her Majesty's Government would never at the commencement of this session have reduced so many of the regular troops of Great Britain had it not been for the pressure from without. He was satisfied, therefore, that it was not their fault. He remembered how the noble lord the member for London and the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford vied with each other—bade as it were against each other—with regard to those reductions (hear, hear), and he was persuaded that had the Government attempted at that time to retain those troops they would have been defeated. Let them hope that what had taken place would be a warning to them ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition).

Admiral WALCOTT suggested that Admiral Seymour should receive orders to despatch all the small steamers and gun-boats which he had at Hong Kong to India. They would be of immense use in India, while, as to the Chinese, we could take them in hand at any time, and thrash them at our leisure. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of a general reply, pointed out the inexpediency of sending a large portion of our naval force so far as India, and re-

peated the objections he had previously urged to the conveying troops across Egypt. As to the employing of a flotilla on the Ganges, he reminded the house that the rivers of India were thickly studded with sand-banks and abounded with shallows, and any ships which we could send from this country would be perfectly useless except just at their mouths. The First Lord of the Admiralty had sent or was sending out such a flotilla as it was possible to despatch from England, but it must be remembered that the East India Company had a navy of their own.

All their ships were employed in the Persian expedition; but the greater portion of them must by this time have returned to India, and therefore their crews can be placed in their shallow boats or rafts, which alone are useful for the navigation of the rivers of India, and by which any operations in those can best be performed. With respect to Persia, the engagements embodied in the recent treaty have not yet been fulfilled. Herat has not yet been evacuated. On the contrary, there are reports which affirm that additional troops have been sent by Persia to Herat. That has been denied by the Persian Ambassador at Paris; but still the whole of the engagements of the treaty have not been carried into effect; great doubts are entertained as to the good faith of the Persian Government; and therefore, until the stipulations of the treaty have been complied with, it is perfectly clear that the British force cannot and will not be withdrawn. That force is under the command of General Jacob, a most distinguished general officer, and until that force has been withdrawn it will be necessary to have there an officer of the great military experience which General Jacob possesses.

The noble lord further said—

We have been reproached for precipitately reducing our army and navy upon the return of peace. The course which we have adopted is the only one which any Government acting under a representative system such as ours will ever be able to pursue. (Hear, hear.) Different forms of Government have their different advantages. Undoubtedly a despotic Government is the best for providing in time of peace the means and preparations for war, because such a Government, being subject to no control but its own will, and possessing the foresight which you must assume all governors of countries to have, keep up in time of peace a larger force than is actually required for defence, and when war unfortunately occurs it is at once ready to meet the pressure which is thereby occasioned. On the other hand, when war does break out then comes the advantage of representative institutions, because then it is that the whole nation rallying round the Government gives to it a support and a force which no despotic Government can by any means or by any possibility possess. In time of peace, however, a representative Government is comparatively weak. It is not that if we were to press this house we might not persuade it to vote men in committee of supply. We might induce it to give us a larger peace establishment both of army and navy, but your votes of supply are of no use whatever unless they are accompanied by votes in ways and means. (Hear, hear.) That is the limit of your peace establishment. (Hear, hear.) What happens when peace arrives? What took place last year? During the war the country was ready to submit to any reasonable and necessary sacrifice to carry it to a successful issue. It bore great burdens and would have endured greater still if it had been satisfied that they were necessary for the vindication of the national honour and the assertion of national interests. Nations, however, have no foresight, or, at least, very little. Individuals may have, but multitudes have none. The consequence was that the moment peace was made everybody from one end of the country to the other cried out for the remission of the war income-tax. (Hear, hear.) That was a cry which this house was neither disposed nor able to resist; the consequence was that the Government found it absolutely necessary to bow to the national will, and the war income-tax was given up. That reduced our income, and we were necessarily compelled to proportion our peace establishment to the income which Parliament, as the organ of the country, chose to give us. That was the real reason of the reduction of our military and naval establishments to an amount lower than would have been expedient at the present moment. Still, with all the inconvenience which these changes of opinion and of system may produce, there are inherent in a representative assembly so many advantages that these should be regarded only as defects which the country must at all times be ready to repair by prompt and speedy measures; and I am quite sure that those exertions will never be wanting when the occasion may require them.

Mr. DISRAELI said he wished to see a nearer relation established between the regular regiments of the line and the militia, which would be of advantage to both. Adverting to the operations in India, he observed that much depended upon the fate of Cawnpore, the defence of which was, in his opinion, a more important point than the recapture of Delhi. He wished to know what portion of his garrison the Governor of the Cape was prepared to contribute to the European force in India, there being, he believed, no danger of a Caffre war. In reply to Lord Palmerston, he considered what were the duties of Government, in questions of retrenchment, with relation to the exigencies of the country. The Government, he said, ought to have been aware of the condition of our Indian empire, and prescient of what would happen there, and they could not relieve themselves of responsibility for sanctioning a policy of reduction, which was most unwise and had been most injurious to the country.

Mr. V. SMITH denied that the Government were in any way responsible for the events in India, and defended the measures taken by them for expediting reinforcements thither. They had, he said, sent positive instructions to Sir George Grey to forward two regiments from the Cape to India, and as many more troops as he could spare, and he (Mr. V. Smith) had not the slightest fear that Sir George would carry out the instructions with spirit and promptitude. At the same time it happened by a curious coincidence that Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, had with an energy and discretion that could not be too highly applauded, sent for two

regiments from the Cape, and also despatched vessels whereby they might be forwarded to Bombay without delay. (Hear, hear.) "His hon. and gallant friend the member for Westminster had referred to the native princes of India, and said that we ought to manifest our satisfaction with their services and fidelity by giving them an increase of territory. Well, that may come hereafter, but it is at present doubtful whether it would be expedient to exhibit in that manner our acknowledgment of their conduct." There had been no lack of consideration as to the force necessary to put down the mutiny. After that was done measures would be taken to reorganise the army in India, making a large addition of European force.

Mr. HENLEY protested against any reproach being cast upon the house for having obliged the Government to reduce unduly the establishments of the country.

Mr. SPOONER lamented that no distinct and specific recognition had come from either Lord Palmerston or Mr. Smith of our entire dependence for success in India upon the blessing of Providence.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE HINDOO RELIGION.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord SHAFTESBURY moved for the production of a circular order of Sir Henry Somerset, then General-Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, dated January 14, 1857, in which he prescribes certain rules for enlistment, and declares it to be in his opinion indispensable that no low caste men should be admitted into the ranks of the native army. He (Lord Shaftesbury) was of opinion that nothing tended so much to foster a spirit of mutiny in the Bengal army as the homage paid to the Brahmin caste.

I do not know that any one single thing has done more mischief throughout India than the homage that has been paid to the system of idolatry by declaring that the Brahmins were to be selected and preferred above all others for service in the native army. (Hear, hear.) I want, therefore, to know from some member of Her Majesty's Government whether the principle of selection to which I have alluded is to be recognised in future. For myself I believe if the principle were laid down that men of the lowest caste, such as Pariahs, Sudras, and Chundals, should be admitted to stand in the same rank as men of the highest caste without anything in the nature of exclusion, you would go further to put down Brahminism than by any other mode of action to which you could possibly have recourse. (Hear, hear.) I think it would be very advisable to act upon the principle laid down by General Jacob in a pamphlet he has recently published—that in making levies the consideration should be, not who are the best Hindoos, but who would make the most true, obedient, and loyal soldiers. I hope my noble friend will relieve the public mind by giving an assurance that in future the levies of the Bengal army will be raised on the principle adopted in Madras and Bombay, and that no preference whatever will be given to the Brahmins on account of their caste.

Lord GRANVILLE had no objection to produce the paper in question.

The noble earl has expressed his belief that a great deal of the mischief which has arisen is attributable to the attention and respect paid to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos. I have no doubt that in some instances mistakes of this kind may have been made, but it is quite clear that mistakes have also been made in the opposite direction, and I think, both for the maintenance of our power in India and for the interest of the Christian religion, it is the duty of the Government to remain as neutral as possible with regard to religious questions. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl has asked me to give an assurance as to the mode in which the Bengal army shall in future be levied; but, whatever may be my opinions on the subject, I think it would be presumptuous on my part, after the direful experience we have had of the necessity of looking at the question in every light, to give any distinct pledge as to the manner in which the Indian armies shall in future be organised.

LORD REDESDALE AND THE DIVORCE BILL.

In the Lords on Friday, on Lord GRANVILLE moving "that the house do now adjourn,"

Lord REDESDALE, in pursuance of a previous notice, moved "that the amendments made by the House of Commons in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill be taken into consideration that day six months."

The LORD CHANCELLOR (who spoke with considerable warmth) said—

My Lords, that bill has come up from the other house of Parliament with a very great quantity of very important amendments (cheers), which your lordships have not had an opportunity of reading or seeing. (Cheers.) It has been reported that the noble lord, availing himself of the position in which he stands, is now about to move that these amendments be taken into consideration this day six months. (Vehement cries of "Hear, hear," and laughter.) My lords, in what position would that put your lordships' house with the country? (Hear, hear.) Here is a bill involving a most important question, debated for a month in your lordships' house, and for six weeks in the other House of Parliament, and is an attempt now to be made to get rid of it by that which every one in this house knows — (The remainder of the sentence was lost in the cheers of the house.) I trust that the noble lord the chairman of your lordships' committees will not put your lordships in such an invidious and discreditable position in the eyes of the public as his motion would place your lordships. (Hear, hear.)

Lord REDESDALE stated the words used by him on the previous evening.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: Were those words taken down and inserted in the minute book?

Lord REDESDALE: They could not be entered into the minutes because that bill was not before the house. (Vehement and derisive cheers, cries of "Oh! oh!" and "That's the chairman of committees!") He asserted that the course which he had adopted was perfectly regular.

Lord GRANVILLE felt quite confident that if the noble lord only reflected for a moment, and put aside the strong feeling he entertained in regard to this bill, he would see that the course he had him-

self proposed was not one that he would have approved on the part of another peer. It was perfectly monstrous that they should be asked to reject the Commons' amendments before they had been printed.

Lord CAMPBELL could not believe his ears when he heard that the noble lord's motion was to be proposed to-night. He thought it must be a hoax, for he could not imagine the noble lord would do anything inconsistent with his station and reputation.

Lord ST. LEONARDS, without considering the motion irregular, recommended its withdrawal. He trusted, however, that ample time would be afforded for discussing the important changes that had been effected in the Divorce Bill with proper deliberation before the session was closed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said:—

I have unfortunately had a longer experience of the proceedings of your lordships' house than the noble marquis [Bath] who has just addressed us—an experience extending over a period of forty years—but I am not aware that during the whole of that time there has been a single instance in which, without notice having been placed upon the books of the house, the rejection of a bill has been moved by a peer who was not either the author or the mover of the measure. (Hear, hear.) From that salutary practice I trust, my lords, we shall not on the present occasion depart. (Cheers.)

Lord REDESDALE did not blame noble lords opposite for being a little irritable upon the subject, because they no doubt felt that if he were to press the motion of which he had given notice to a division they would be left in a minority. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But he would withdraw his motion in deference to what possibly might be the feeling of the house, but under the circumstances he could not say he did so willingly.

FRENCH REFUGEES.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the rumour that, in compliance with an application from the Government of France, the Government of this country would expel some of the French refugees who had sought an asylum in this country?

Lord PALMERSTON: My answer is, in the first place, that no such application has been received from the Government of France; and, in the next place, something like the excuse of a village for not ringing their bells in the time of Charles II., that they had no bells to ring—that we have no power by law to grant any such application. (Cheers and laughter.)

ARMY AND MILITIA.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH having complained of the ambiguous wording of the Indian telegraphs, proceeded to ask the noble lord a question on a subject to which he (Lord Ellenborough) had before alluded. The vote for the militia was 200,000*l.*, with which the noble lord was empowered to raise 10,000 men. But it appeared that 30 battalions of the army were to be transferred to the Indian Company, who would maintain them for the next six months. In addition to this there were to be four regiments of cavalry, costing 39,000*l.*; two or three thousand artillery, 32,000*l.*, with sappers and miners, 8,000*l.*; making a reduction on the whole in favour of this country of 529,000*l.* On the other hand, the expenses of recruiting increased weekly, but making all allowances there would remain in favour of the imperial revenue 230,000*l.* This would enable the noble lord to raise 11,000 or 12,000 more militia, and he hoped the noble lord would apply it to that purpose.

Lord PANMURE said that the noble earl had, with his usual lucidity, stated the exact balance which would be expended by the Government in the way which, in their opinion, was best calculated to serve the emergency of the country. Of course at present recruiting for the army was the main object. Five hundred and fifty recruiting parties had been out for three weeks, and, notwithstanding the harvest, had raised 1,600 men. Should it go on at that rate, Government would rapidly be able to fill up all the vacancies. (Hear, hear.) It would be necessary to have an order in council previous to the embodiment of the militia, after which the lords-lieutenant of counties would be communicated with.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether it had been under the consideration of the Government to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Atlantic Telegraph cable not being now in employment in order to get it laid down in the direction of communication with India—for instance, to Alexandria? Also, whether it was true that permission had been obtained from the Pasha of Egypt for our troops to pass by the Isthmus of Suez, and whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to send them in that way?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the cable was not the property of the Government, and could not become so without the sanction of Parliament. He would not give any opinion as to whether it could be of service in the way proposed or not, but at this period of the session no application could be made to Parliament on the subject. With regard to the second question, he had to reply that no particular communication had as yet passed between the Pasha of Egypt and the Government. The house was, however, aware that during the late war it was thought desirable that we should avail ourselves of the means of communication by the Isthmus of Suez, and that on application being made to the Pasha of Egypt he not only made no objection, but gave every facility for the conveyance of troops. His hon. friend must at the same time be aware that the pas-

sage by Suez to India was one attended with great inconvenience, difficulty, and expense. (Hear, hear.)

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Lord RAYNHAM asked whether the Government had received information that the Russians, notwithstanding a clause in the Treaty of Paris to the contrary, had sent a hostile expedition across the Black Sea against the Circassians.

Lord PALMERSTON said his noble friend was aware that by the treaty of Paris the Black Sea was declared neutral, with the exception that Russia and Turkey were allowed a certain number of vessels for the police service of the coast, and that other powers were allowed to have two vessels each to see that the regulations relative to the Danube were observed. The coast of Circassia—that was to say, the eastern coast of the Black Sea—was ceded to Russia by Turkey at the treaty of Adrianople—that treaty ceding certain points by name along the coast round to the Sea of Azoff. The Russians were engaged in hostilities with the Circassian tribes on the northern part of the eastern coast, and it appeared that some of the cruisers which, by the treaty of Paris, Russia was entitled to maintain in the Black Sea, had been sent to operate against the Circassians at Genetchik and Redout Kaleh. He did not apprehend that in so doing the Russians had at all exceeded their powers under the treaty of Paris. (Hear, hear.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a curious scene in the House of Commons late on Thursday. Mr. RICHARDSON moved for a return of the number of mutinous soldiers, in the service of the East India Company, who had been blown from the cannon's mouth since the revolt began, and by whose orders. He asked at the same time whether such executions were in accordance with the rules of military discipline in India. He condemned these executions as inhuman and barbarous. The motion not being seconded, fell to the ground, a result which was received with loud applause.

In reply to Mr. Griffith, Lord PALMERSTON stated his intention to bring in a bill next session providing pensions for such bishops as might resign their sees on account of age and infirmities. Replying to Mr. Hamilton, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he intended in the ensuing session to move for a select committee to inquire into the management and working of savings banks.

In reply to Sir H. Verney, Sir J. RAMSDEN said no chaplains had been sent out with the troops, because it was the custom for the East India Company to provide them.

In reply to Mr. Spooner, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the commissioners appointed by the protecting powers to inquire into the finances of Greece had not yet made a report; but he was afraid he could not hold out any expectation that the result would relieve the British Government from the obligation to pay the interest on the loan.

In answer to inquiries by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. V. SMITH corrected a misapprehension of a reply he had given relative to the compensation to be given by the Indian Government for losses sustained in consequence of the mutiny of the troops. The scheme of compensation to which he referred, he said, did not extend to property injured or destroyed belonging to all British subjects, which would open a wide field.

The Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill has been withdrawn by Mr. COWPER in consequence of the opposition it had met with. In withdrawing the measure on Thursday, he said that the opposition to it came mainly from hon. members who represented those parts of the metropolis in which evasions of the law were most frequent, and in which the greatest number of lodging-houses were found, to the injury of health and the detriment of morality. Mr. AYRTON regretted that the right hon. gentleman had not done a graceful thing in a graceful manner, but had considered it necessary to make remarks as uncalled for as they were unfounded.

Colonel SYKES asked whether it was the intention of Government to confer upon the officers of the Persian expedition testimonials of approval and successful military operations in brevets, honours, and a medal. Mr. V. SMITH bore testimony to the gallantry, courage, and skill exhibited in the expedition, but observed that the question of honours must be decided by the Indian Government.

In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had reason to believe that the governor of the Cape of Good Hope had called out the German Legion as soldiers, and consequently they were on full pay; and this enabled the governor to send a larger force to India than they could otherwise have spared. The numerical force of the corps was 2,300.

In reply to Mr. Hadfield, Sir G. GREY declined to give a promise that in the next session the Government would introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debts contracted without fraud, but stated that the subject was under consideration.

NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.—Mr. ROEBUCK, to call attention to the subject of the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and move the appointment of a Secretary of State for Ireland, also to call attention to the relations between this country and the Hudson's Bay Company.—Mr. AYRTON, for a select committee to inquire into the spiritual destitution of the metropolitan districts, and the consequences thereof, and as to the appropriation of all ecclesiastical property therein contained.

Prince Napoleon, when in Cork, was addressed by the sheriff in bad French. The Prince said, "I know a little of English, but not Irish," concluding that the sheriff was conversing in the Irish language.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French has been at Biarritz. On Saturday he was at Bordeaux. He was received with much ceremony by the municipalities of the neighbourhood. A deputation of working smelters presented him with a miniature cast iron column disguised as a bouquet, with the motto, "To Napoleon III., the regenerator of the Landes, presented by the grateful workmen." His Majesty, who is now in Paris, will go almost immediately to the camp of Châlons.

Some days ago the editor of the fusionist *Assemblée Nationale* received a summons to appear at the Home-office, where the Director of the Board for Affairs of the Press coolly told him that the *Assemblée Nationale* must change its name, and that the Ministry wanted him to propose another name for their consideration and consent. This the editor, to whom no choice was left, has done. It is stated that the *Spectateur* will be the new title, and that for the first six months of its appearance it will be permitted to add to that name the words "*Journal fondé en 1848 sous le titre de l'Assemblée Nationale*."

By the Emperor's special command, the Minister of Marine has issued an order to all captains of ships of war to give every aid to English vessels conveying troops to India, and to take them in tow when becalmed.

Some of the French papers repeat the report, that Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge will visit the camp at Châlons, and add, that great preparations are being made at Rheims for their reception.

GERMANY.

The diocesan of Augsburg in Bavaria has pronounced sentence of excommunication against M. Spindler, a canon; M. Fernsemer, a rector; M. Fischer, a rector; M. Lutz, a dean; and M. Egger, a chaplain. The offence committed by the reverend gentlemen was, that they openly said their religion was based on Divine revelation alone. The Augsburg chapter received instructions to examine into the religious opinions of the five priests, and its report was, that there was no trace of heresy in their doctrines. The Church of Rome, however, abhors innovators, and the offenders were ordered publicly and in writing to declare their belief "that there was no salvation to be found out of the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the Pope, and the Bishops of his nomination, were the organs appointed by God to govern and rule over His Church." The reply given by the priests was, that they firmly believed that salvation was to be found within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, but they declined to express their conviction that no salvation was possible for the many millions of Christians belonging to those Eastern and Western Churches which had not the word "Roman" prefixed to them. This answer gave such offence to the Bishop, that he publicly denounced the five priests as heretics, deprived them of their livings, and excommunicated them! Two of them, M. Fernsemer and M. Fischer, have been expelled by the Bavarian police from the kingdom, and the other three are confined to their native places, and will be treated as common malefactors if they should attempt to leave them. "Some people," says the Vienna correspondent of *The Times*, after relating these facts, "are inclined to fear that the Papal See will regain the power and influence which it enjoyed in the middle ages, but there is little real cause for alarm. The Ultramontanists may have the upper hand for a season, but the force of circumstances will assuredly soon put an end to their sway. The conviction that such will be the case is so strong, both here and in Germany, that very few laymen believe the Austrian Concordat will be in force ten years hence. It would be a mistake to suppose that the nation willingly bends its neck to the yoke which has been imposed on it. A few days since, Major-General Degenfeld committed suicide here, but the clergy did not venture to protest against his being interred in consecrated ground."

ITALY.

Apropos of the appointment of the Duke de Grammont as French Ambassador at Rome, *vice* the Count de Rayneval, the *Times* correspondent at Turin remarks that "people in authority" there regard it as a fact of "great significance," as, in short, evidence of a liberal bias; his predecessor, Count de Rayneval, being very subservient to Rome.

The Genoa journals of the 19th ult. contain accounts of an exchange of hostile notes between the Governments of Turin and Naples, and hold out the prospect of a diplomatic rupture between the two States, in consequence of the Cagliari steamer affair.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* alludes to the irreconcilable spirit lately evinced by the Court of Rome towards the Sardinian Government, and states his belief that the instances in which this feeling has been manifested are not a few. The most striking and most public was the reception given to Monsignor Franzoni by the Pope the other day at Bologna. Monsignor Franzoni, it will be recollected, was Archbishop of Turin at the time of enacting the law called the "Siccardi Law" (from the name of the eminent statesman who introduced it in the Chambers), by which the Ecclesiastical Courts were abolished and the clergy were made responsible to the civil power, and he forbade his clergy to administer extreme unction to the dying Count Santa Rosa, who was then a Minister of the King, and had voted in favour of the Siccardi law, for which Monsignor Franzoni was sentenced to exile and the loss of his see by the Piedmontese courts of justice; and now it is announced by the official paper of Bo-

logna that his Holiness received this offender against Sardinian laws with marked consideration. The Sardinian Government, in consequence of this pointed insult, has given leave to Cavaliere Boncompagni to absent himself from Florence during the time of the Pope's sojourn there, which means, in fact, that he is ordered away.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

By telegraph we have intelligence from Jassy up to the 15th inst. News had been received there of all that had passed in Western Europe with respect to the Moldavian elections, including the result of the meeting at Osborne. As might be supposed, immense excitement prevailed. A number of deputies had given in their resignations, in order not to occasion any embarrassment or impede the new measures that were to be taken. Many of these deputies are anti-Unionists.

Advices from Bucharest state that the electoral lists have been posted up all over the country, and include, for the capital alone, 1,309 electors belonging to the different classes of the population. The elections were to take place within the delay of one month, that is to say about the beginning of September. This delay has been considered necessary in order to give time for any claims to be sent in.

M. de Talleyrand, the French Commissioner, has been the object of a popular ovation, at Bucharest.

A despatch from Constantinople announces that up to the evening of the 18th inst. the new Ottoman Ministry had not been constituted. The *Times* correspondent says:—"It seems pretty certain that Keprail Pasha will be Vizier. This bias is decidedly French. I am assured that the French Government's latest instructions to M. Thouvenel are to be as conciliatory as possible in his manner of transacting business, and carefully to spare the susceptibilities of Lord Stratford and Baron Prokesch."

The Sultan consents to new elections in Moldavia provided the demand be made unanimously by the six Powers. In coming to this decision he was partly influenced by a communication from the Turkish Commissioner in the Danubian Provinces, who declares that new elections will give the same result as those that have been annulled. The same opinion has been expressed by Sir Henry Bulwer to his Government.—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

JERUSALEM.

Letters have been received from Jerusalem to the 1st of August. Some sanguinary disturbances had broken out near that city within about three leagues to the north, at a place called El Bireh, in consequence of an old family quarrel having been re-ascended. The opposing parties had come to actual hostilities; twenty-two men and two women were killed. The consequence was that all the neighbourhood of Jerusalem was in agitation, and the surrounding villages were preparing to take up arms. The governor was absent at Djennin, on the northern boundary of the province. His presence was anxiously looked for at Jerusalem, as the most likely means of putting an end to the disturbances.

DISTURBANCES AT TUNIS.

The following telegraphic despatch, published in the Paris journals, reports another serious disturbance at Tunis:—

TUNIS, August 12.

A dervise, having in the public streets denounced an Israelite as a blasphemer, the populace fell upon the unfortunate Jew, who was, however, rescued from their hands, and taken for safety to the Bourse. But the populace broke into the building and knocked to pieces everything they could lay their hands upon. They then went to the offices of the Messageries, crying, "Death to the Jews," "Death to the Franks." The French Consul went in all haste to the Bey at Marsa, and demanded troops for the protection of European life and property. The greatest excitement prevails in the town.

Another despatch says:—

The Christians themselves had been threatened. Several persons were killed. The British Consulate was insulted. Military measures for repressing the outrage were taken very tardily.

AMERICA.

It is rumoured that the questions between the United States and New Granada have been virtually settled in favour of the former.

A horrible story from Rochester is detailed in the New York papers. An insane mother attempted to murder three of her own children by pouring hot water into their ears. She only succeeded in killing one of the little innocents, however; after which the miserable woman went and committed suicide by hanging.

The result of the elections for members of the House of Representatives, which have just taken place in the states of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas, show a Democratic gain of seven members. Democratic Legislatures are elected in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. Upon these will devolve the election of six United States senators, viz., one in Kentucky, two in Tennessee, one in Arkansas, and two in Texas. Three of these will succeed Opposition men, viz., Thompson, of Kentucky; Bell, of Tennessee; and Houston, of Texas. No Opposition Legislatures have been elected. Democratic governors have been elected in Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas. No Opposition governors have been elected. These elections secure, beyond a doubt, a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, over all other members.

Later despatches from Missouri report that in ninety-five counties of that state, Rollins, the Abolition candidate for Governor, had 300 majority, and it was believed he was elected by 1,500 majority.

The *Times* New York correspondent says on this subject, before the result was known:—

This year the election for Governor in the State turned upon the question of the possible ultimate emancipation of the slaves, for no party yet brings forward a definite scheme for the purpose. The Anti-Slavery leader was a slaveholder with a plantation of "niggers;" the Proslavery party was represented by the president of a railway, with neither plantation nor niggers. There was less excitement than I should have looked for under the circumstances—much less than here last year, where slavery is but an obstruction, and negroes rare nuisances. Yet it was really one of the most important and interesting elections that have ever taken place in the country, following, as it does, upon the great excitement of last year, when the South presented so united a front. It is the first sign of the giving way of the non-planting States to the impetus of Northern sentiment and enterprise. Should Missouri eventually become free the South would lose and the North gain two votes in the Federal Senate. It seems, also, to be pretty well conceded that Kansas will be free. The effort now is to make it Democratic at the same time.

Advices from St. Louis of the 8th report that Governor Walker had evacuated Lawrence on the 3rd inst., with all the United States troops except forty. The attack on Fort Reilly by the Indians was said to be the pretext for the measure. The constitution of Topeka had been adopted at Lawrence by 652 votes against 2. The Free-soil party had triumphed over their opponents in the election of minor officers.

A hundred of the former disciples of Brigham Young have deserted him, and reached Kansas, after a laborious journey of more than sixty days. They say that many more have also left Utah in disgust.

INDIA AND PERSIA.

A letter from Teheran, of July 5, in the *Pays*, states that the revolt in India has produced a great sensation throughout Persia, that several Ulemas had openly preached in favour of the Indians, and that the propaganda would have assumed a very serious character but for the energy displayed by the Government in putting it down. At the last dates all was tranquil. Herat was about to be evacuated by the Persian troops. The reason why it has not hitherto been restored is that for the last six months there has been war with the principal Affghan tribes who set up claims to the possession of the town. News had been received at Teheran that the English had completely terminated the evacuation of the Persian Gulf.

Constantinople letters of the 15th (*via Trieste*) state that Mr. Murray has called upon the Persian Government to evacuate Herat immediately.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

By a disastrous gale at Newfoundland upwards of 200 fishing boats had been lost.

Darmstadt is now named as the place where the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia are to meet.

An attempt has been made to bribe one of the criminal judges of Vienna by sending him a sum of money equivalent to 600*l.*: the judge has advertised that he will present the cash to a public charity if it be not reclaimed.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the committee formed in Worms for the erection of a monument to Luther have been informed by Sir Alexander Malet, English minister to the Diet, that Queen Victoria has subscribed 40*l.* and Prince Albert 25*l.* towards the monument in question.

The *Great Britain*, from Melbourne, with dates to the 21st May, reached Liverpool on Saturday. She brings gold and cash worth half a million sterling, besides a large quantity of the precious metal in the hands of her passengers. Her news has been anticipated.

Several priests have been excommunicated by Lombard bishops for denying that belief in the immaculate conception is necessary to salvation: at Pavia four ecclesiastics renowned for their erudition, morality, and charity, were thus placed under ban; the people were incensed, and indignantly tore down the placards announcing the excommunication of these worthy men.

A letter from Naples of the 16th in the *Independence of Brussels*, says:—"The eruption of Vesuvius, which, for some days past, had materially slackened, yesterday acquired more violence than at the commencement. The explosions to-day are much more frequent, and the lava imprisoned at the bottom of the deep ravine of the Alivio del Cavallo, has very materially increased in depth.

The mining of Ballarat and Bendigo has entirely changed its character—both requiring large capital and extensive co-operation. Companies of from twenty-four to upwards of seventy unite together, "amalgamate" their claims, purchase steam-engines, and sink shafts to a depth of some 250 feet before they reach what they call the gutters, where they are pretty certain to have their outlay and labour rewarded. At Bendigo there is also a union of labour and capital, but in another way—namely, in quartz-crushing. This is comparatively in its infancy. But the miners are continually improving their methods, and I have no doubt the result will be satisfactory.—*Times Melbourne Correspondent.*

The official confirmation of the murder of Dr. Vogel at Wara, the capital of Wadai, has just been received. He was beheaded by the order of the Sultan. Corporal Maguire, R.E., was murdered by a party of Turicks some six marches to the north of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice-Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and despatched several of his murderers before he fell. The melancholy events

tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa over the desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers—the Nile, the Niger, and the Zambese.

THE CAUSES OF MUTINY IN INDIA.

WHAT IS THE HINDOO RELIGION?—To what cause, then, shall we attribute that prostration of mind and depravity of heart which have sunk a great people into wretchedness, and rendered them the object of political contempt and of moral abhorrence? The answer is readily obtained—to superstition, to the prevalence of a mighty system of religious imposture, as atrocious as it is extravagant, which in the same degree that it dishonours the Supreme Being corrupts and debases his rational creatures; which upon the most outrageous absurdity engrafs the most abominable vice, and rears a temple to false and filthy deities upon the ruins of human intellect and human virtue. It were criminal to conceal or palliate the real cause of Hindoo degeneracy. It is false religion, and nothing else. The gods whom the Hindoos worship are impersonations of all the vices and all the crimes which degrade human nature; and there is no grossness and no villany which does not receive countenance from the example of some or other of them. The vilest and most slanderous impurity pervades their mythology throughout, is interwoven with all its details, is at once its groundwork and its completion, its beginning and its end. The robber has his god from whom he invokes a blessing on his attempt against the life and property of his neighbour. Revenge, as well as robbery, finds a kindred deity; and cruelty, the never failing companion of idolatry, is the essence of the system. The rites and ceremonies are worthy of the faith; they may be summed up in three words—folly, licentiousness, and cruelty. Penances, silly and revolting, are the means of expiating sin. Grossness the most horrible, both in nature and in degree, from which the most abandoned characters in the most abandoned parts of Europe would recoil, enters into public worship, and the higher festivals are honoured by an increased measure of profligacy. That unhappy class of females who everywhere else are regarded with contemptuous scorn, or with painful commiseration, are in India appendages to the temples of religion. The Hindoo faith, in perfect conformity with its character, demands barbarous as well as licentious exhibitions, and torture and death are among its most acceptable modes of service. From such deities and such modes of worship what can we expect but what we find? If the sublime example of perfect purity which true religion places before its followers be calculated to win to virtue, must not universal contamination be the necessary consequence of investing pollution and crime with the garb of divinity? If men find licentiousness and cruelty associated with the ceremonies of religion, is it possible that they should believe them to be wrong? Can they be expected in private life to renounce as criminal practices that which in public they have been taught to regard as meritorious? Will they abhor in the world that which they reverence in the sanctuary? It was absurd to believe it. The Hindoo system prescribes the observance of frivolous ceremonies, and neglects to inculcate important moral duties. But its pernicious influence does not terminate there; it enforces much that is positively evil. By the institution of castes estranges man from his fellows, and shuts up avenues of benevolence; invests on part of society with the privilege of unrestrained indulgence, casting over them the cloak of sanctity, however unworthy,—shielding them from the consequences of their actions however flagitious, and condemning another to hopeless and perpetual debasement, without the chance of emancipation or improvement. A system more mischievous or iniquitous, better calculated to serve the interests of vice or destroy those of virtue, seems beyond the power of the most perverted ingenuity to frame.—*Morrison's India, its State and Prospects.*

THE BENGAL ARMY.—"To suppose that we can govern India without a native army, would lead," says Colonel Sykes, "to permanent disaster, and to the ruin of our Indian empire." This, however, is but an individual opinion, and may be taken for as much as it is worth; but of what value is it when placed in the opposite scale to the appalling fact that these very men, to whom Colonel Sykes looks to put down insurrection among their fellow-countrymen, are the first to set them the example, and have so woefully failed in their attempt, chiefly, if not solely, because these very turbulent 180,000,000 of our Indian subjects refuse to support them in their effort to shake off our rule? Can we reasonably look to such a native army for the suppression of insurrection among their fellow-countrymen and the maintenance of our rule in India, when we thus find them the first to rise against that rule? I fearlessly assert that 100 European soldiers will more thoroughly overawe the native population, more effectually secure our rule in the East, and give permanent tranquility to the country, than 10,000 or 100,000 native soldiers; seeing—as all who will open their eyes to what has just occurred must do—that these men are the very first to be tampered with by those who desire to overthrow our rule, and with whom such tampering must prove most effectual, because, while they possess every element of revolt which can belong to any other native, they possess another powerful stimulus to rise against us in the confidence they have in their own strength and the hope of success which this inspires. What

has led to the temporary union of Mohammedans and Hindoos in this deplorable outbreak? The bond of fellow-soldiership alone. Men who under other circumstances never could have associated together nay, who must have shunned each other, have, from dwelling in the same lines, mounting guard together, and standing shoulder to shoulder in the same ranks, been gradually brought into a regimental brotherhood, which has partially destroyed for the time those antagonistic principles between Hindoo and Mussulman on which we so much counted for security against any such rise as that which has now taken place, and upon which we might always safely depend but for this very bond of soldierhood. But where does Colonel Sykes find in the past history of British India the grounds to suppose that the people are disposed to insurrection and require an enormous regular army to keep them in subjection? All our troubles in this way have arisen in that very army alone, if we except the Coles some 25 years ago, and the Santals the other day, both being tribes of ignorant savages or nearly so. The natives of India, as a people, are the most incapable of any in the world to rise in formidable insurrection because of their various castes and conflicting races, and they are the most unlikely to do so from their constitutional timidity and love of ease and quiet. But if they were the very opposite of this,—if they were the most likely people to rise against the Government, I think I have shown that a large army recruited from among themselves is the very worst element we can employ to protect ourselves against it.

What I loudly protest against is another Sepoy army similar to that which has burst from us, with results which should satisfy every one that they never can be trusted. . . . Colonel Sykes may depend upon it we shall find, when the inquiry into this mutiny, which he says truly must take place, has been made, that a general and deep-laid conspiracy for the subversion of our rule has been maturing for a year or two at least, and that this very native army which he appears anxious to reorganize, and without which he says we cannot keep India in subjection, was found by the conspirators to be the most valuable engine for carrying out their scheme. In fact, without such an army all their designs must have been vain and useless.—*Lieut. Col. M'Donald in the Times.*

THE FAILURE OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

An official report on the causes of the failure in laying down the Atlantic telegraph was submitted to the Directors of the Company at a meeting held in their office at Broad-street, on Wednesday. Mr. Bright, the engineer, is of opinion that the cause of failure is not to be traced to the speed of the ship, or the weight of the machinery, but to the inefficient handling of the machinery at the moment of danger. The staff was knocked up by hard work; Mr. Bright himself had gone below to learn the rate of the ship; one man was left to tend the machine; this man did not release the breaks at a critical moment. Mr. Bright suggests some modifications in the machinery and the employment of an adequate number of competent persons. The Directors have appointed a committee of inquiry, and they sit in permanence until their plans shall be determined. The official statement sent to the newspapers says—

Sufficient information has already been obtained to show clearly that the present check to the progress of the work, however mortifying, has been purely the result of an accident, and is in no way due to any obstacle in the form of the cable, nor of any natural difficulty, nor of any experience that will in future affect in the slightest degree the entire success of the enterprise. The only sudden declivity of any serious magnitude from 410 fathoms to 1,700 fathoms had been safely overcome; the beautiful flexibility of the cable having rendered it capable of adapting itself, without strain, to circumstances which would probably have been its ruin had it been more rigidly constructed. The combined influences of the low temperature of the water and the compression of the pores of the insulating medium had practically shown that the action of a telegraphic cable so far from being impaired, is materially improved by being sunk in deep water. The only difficulty worthy of consideration which remained was to demonstrate the practicability of making the splice in mid-ocean. This was put to experimental test by the engineer in a heavy sea, subsequent to the accident, and before the return home of the ships. The two ends on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were joined together, and the splice let down to the bottom into the soundings of 2,000 fathoms, and during a heavy sea. The experiment was perfectly successful; and these and all other circumstances which have been wrought out by the recent expedition have made more and more cheering and certain the prospect of complete success on the next occasion.

The naval officers recently engaged in submerging the cable attended a meeting of the Directors on Thursday. They are of opinion that the cable is suitable for its purpose "in every respect;" that no obstacles of moment exist to prevent its successful submersion, but that the machinery used may be greatly improved. It is understood that there is a season of fine weather after the equinoctial gales, when the cable might be laid, and that another attempt will be made in October.

ATTEMPT TO GET GOVERNMENT AID FOR THOSE WHO ARE ABLE TO EDUCATE THEIR OWN CHILDREN.

On Thursday a deputation of gentlemen connected with the Society for Promoting National Education waited upon Earl Granville, at the Privy Council-office, for the purpose of ascertaining his lordship's views in respect to the principles advocated by them

upon the subject of national education. The deputation was headed by Mr. Joseph Bentley, manager of the society, who, in explaining their mission, stated that the special object to which they desired to draw attention was the expediency of extending to the commercial and professional classes the important educational privilege of training, examination for teachers, and certificates of merit, which were now granted exclusively to those who are employed in our National, British, Wesleyan, and similar existing schools. He had inspected a large number of schools, and found a great desire to raise the standard of middle class education. Looking at the large sums already voted, the increased cost would not be much.

Mr. Swaine, Mr. Cheney, and Mr. Rogers supported the views put forth by Mr. Bentley, and assured his lordship that the general opinion amongst professed masters was decidedly in favour of such a movement as would accomplish the end now sought to be attained.

Earl Granville, in reply, said the inquiry instituted by this society was certainly most desirable, as it assisted in proving the deficiency of the education generally provided for the middle classes. But the question was as to the best way of meeting the evil, and in what way the necessary remedy could be applied by Parliament. The small step taken by this society involved a very considerable principle, and it was impossible to carry out their wishes at present, because all the parliamentary grants had been made which were intended to be applied to the purposes of education. There was, moreover, great difficulty in regard to the public funds being made available for that class of persons who were competent to pay for the education of their own children. He thought the object was one which could be better attained by an associated body than by Government, as there might be some feeling of jealousy if Government were to interfere for the benefit of one class more than for another; and, under such circumstances, he thought it would be better to leave the matter to be dealt with by private bodies. As regarded the question in a national point of view, it would require to be very well ventilated in Parliament before any satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at; and at the present moment they could not possibly depart from the broad principle laid down in reference to this important subject. He might add that the subscriptions which had been made towards the erection and maintenance of training colleges were given upon the understanding that they should be devoted to the benefit of that class of persons who could not pay entirely for their own education.

The Hon. F. W. Cowper entirely concurred with what Earl Granville had stated, and observed that to appropriate money to the purpose required would certainly be a diversion of the public funds to an object for which they were never intended.

OPENING OF HALIFAX PUBLIC PARK.

The proceedings connected with the opening of the People's Park were fitly supplemented on Saturday week, the day after the public opening, by the assembling of the youthful population of the town within the grounds to render thanks to Mr. F. Crossley, the donor. The scholars in all the Sunday-schools in the town (sixteen in number) were assembled to the number of 7,000, and formed into a very interesting and pretty procession, being accompanied by a great number of flags and banners.

Mr. Crossley arrived on the terrace soon after the children began to enter, and was cheered by them at intervals as they passed before him. The children then sang the National Anthem, and sang it, too, without an error, although no previous practice had been held. Robert Hatley, Esq., then came forward to present the address from the schools to Mr. Crossley, which commenced as follows:—"We, the teachers connected with twenty Sunday-schools in the borough of Halifax, representing an aggregate of 1,000 teachers and 7,000 scholars, beg to express our heartfelt gratitude for the noble and enduring gift of 'the People's Park,' which was yesterday dedicated so auspiciously to the use of the public for ever. Dependent for recreation as Sunday-schools mostly are on the provision which God has made in the works of nature for the gratification of His creatures, we most gratefully recognise the kindness which has brought to our very doors a perpetual source of innocent delight to the youth of this town, and which we believe calculated to exercise a healthy moral influence upon their future characters. Long and firmly attached as you have been, and still are, to Sunday-school institutions, and for many years yourself a teacher, we feel assured that you will not reckon among the least of the advantages which this gift will confer, the joy and satisfaction with which Sunday scholars of the present and future generations will participate in its pleasures."

In the course of his speech at the luncheon, prior to the opening of the park, Mr. Crossley, after giving an interesting account of his humble ancestors, thus narrated the circumstances under which the idea of the People's Park first occurred to his mind:—

On the 10th of September, 1855, I left Quebec early in the morning, for the White Mountains of the United States. I remember passing through some of the most glorious scenery, on that day, which I ever saw in my life; and, indeed, more beautiful than I believe steam and power have brought us within sight of. I stood inside of the cars, from which I could see the tops of the mountains covered with gorgeous beauty. In America you have a much better chance of seeing the scenery than in this country, because, instead of going through the hills, they go round them. The wheels are not fixed to the carriages, as in this country, but they are placed upon swivels, and they go round curves where ours would not go at all. I remember that, when we

arrived at the hotel, at White Mountains, the ladies sat down to a cup of tea, but I preferred to take a walk alone. It was a beautiful spot. The sun was just then reclining his head behind Mount Washington, with all that glorious drapery of an American sunset which we know nothing of in this country. I felt as if I were walking with my God on earth. I said, "What shall I render to my Lord for all his benefits to me?" I was led further to repeat that question which Paul asked under other circumstances—"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The answer came immediately. It was this:—"It is true thou canst not bring the many thousands thou hast left in thy native country to see this beautiful scenery; but thou canst take this to them. It is possible so to arrange heart and nature that they shall be within the walk of every working man in Halifax; that he shall go and take his stroll there after he has done his hard day's toil, and be able to get home again without being tired." Well, that seemed to be a glorious thought! I retired home. My prayer that night was that in the morning I might be satisfied when I awoke that it was only a mere thought that was fluttering across my brain it might be gone; but that if there was reality about it there might be no doubt about it, and I might carry it into execution. I slept soundly that night, and when I awoke my impression was confirmed. On the 10th of Sept., when I went to the White Mountains, I had no more idea of making a park than any one here of building a city. On the very day I returned I felt as convinced of my duty to carry it out as I was of my own existence, and never from that day to this have I hesitated for a moment whenever difficulties arose. I knew they might be overcome, and would be overcome. It is a happy day for me that I am permitted to see that result." (Much cheering.)

SPOLEN ON THE STAGE.—HIS RE-COMMITTAL.

Mr. James Spollen's first experiment on public patience as the personal narrator of his exploits in connexion with the Broadstone tragedy was a decided failure in the financial sense. When the curtain of St. Patrick's Theatre, Dublin, rose on Wednesday the audience of the interesting lecturer, including the press reporters, scarcely exceeded a dozen persons, among whom the initiated could trace the features of more than one of the detective police force. The eldest son officiated as money-taker at the doors, outside of which a large and not very good-humoured mob had assembled, discussing in groups the audacity of the whole proceeding, and seasoning their opinions with remarks far from complimentary as regarded Mr. Spollen's claims to the sympathy of the citizens of Dublin. The assembly room was a small gloomy apartment, well adapted either for the confession or narrative of a murder, and in which the attendance at no time exceeded a dozen persons. Spollen came forward with a manuscript in his hand, but which, so far from being the promised personal narrative, was merely an abject whining appeal for a subscription to enable him to emigrate comfortably. He was proceeding to explain what an expense his family were to him, and how much he stood in need of assistance, when one of the two or three persons present interrupted him with an expression of their deep disgust at the whole proceeding, and after referring to the "narrator's" fortunate escape on his trial, called upon him to explain who told his wife where the money was hid, to which Spollen replied, "That is nothing to you, sir;" and then added, that "if he was the most guilty man in existence he was not to be left to starve." After a short pause he again resumed his begging petition, appealing to the gentlemen of the press (who formed almost his audience) to give a favourable report of his proceedings. He concluded by stating that "supposing he was the guilty man it was a most dreadful thing to have the sacred bond of matrimony destroyed by his wife." Here he was interrupted by a request to state as formerly who told his wife where the money was, to which he replied, "he did not know, he had no suspicion," adding further, "There may be domestic fights that it would not be very feeling in me to enter into an explanation of; perhaps it is more honourable that I should hold them, and that they should remain with myself. My position is a very severe one." In the evening Spollen made his second appearance, but, as before, only two or three were present besides the police and the representatives of the press. One of the public addressed Spollen, conjuring him to give such explanations as would remove the doubts of his innocence, or at once to declare himself guilty if he was guilty. Spollen answered, "What course am I to adopt?" when suddenly his son rushed forward, and in the most excited manner told him not to answer such questions.

On Saturday night Spollen was re-arrested at his lodgings in Exchange-street, and conveyed by the police to the station in Green-street, on a charge of having robbed the Midland Great Western Railway Company of the sum of 350l. on the 13th of last November, the night on which Mr. Little was murdered. Spollen when taken into custody was accompanied by his son James, who had been inseparable from his father since his acquittal. He was greatly astonished at finding himself again in durance. It appears that Spollen was in possession of 10l. on being released from custody. This money consisted of the eight sovereigns, which were rolled up in wadding in his drawer at his cottage at the Broadstone terminus, and 2l. balance of wages due to him by the railway company, which he was paid after his acquittal. On Monday he was brought up before the magistrate and committed for trial. The appearance of the accused was remarkable. He was greatly changed, and seemed to be sad and nervous.

The first number of Mr. Thackeray's new story, "The Virginians," will appear on the 1st of November.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The second *jete* of the Early Closing Association took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, under the most favourable auspices. The weather for outdoor sports was all that could be wished, and as the majority of the large metropolitan establishments showed their interest in the objects of the association by according half-holidays to their *employés*, the visitors to the building were unusually numerous. The programme on this occasion was quite *un embarrass de richesse*. There were the pipers and bands of the Scots Fusiliers and Caledonian Asylum, jingling matches, wheelbarrow and foot races, concerts, fountains, Highland and military games—in fact, every taste was catered for, and all with success. The games and races, as being the most novel, were, of course, the most interesting of the day's amusements; and the eager delight with which they were watched by thousands ought to give the managers of the Crystal Palace Company their cue as to the ease with which the shilling public may be brought to Norwood. The space for the athletic displays was well chosen on the beautifully kept turf near the lower fountains, and over which the majority of the spectators had a clear view. The leaping and hurdle races were very good, but in the game of tossing the caber, which followed, the caber used was apparently so excessively heavy that little more than attempts to toss it could be made even by the most successful competitors. Some of the men displayed uncommon strength and agility in handling this unwieldy mass of timber. The entertainments were brought to a close by Highland reels, the sword dance, and some bouts at single-stick between parties of Life Guardsmen, all of which were well done and most heartily applauded. Nothing could exceed the orderly demeanour of all the visitors, and though the grounds were thronged, not a plant or shrub was injured. All the arrangements were good, and were well appreciated.—*Times*. The number of visitors was as follows—Admissions on payment, 15,733; by season tickets, 2,776. The musical arrangements within the building were of much the same character as those of the previous Saturday, the Crystal Palace band and the Vocal Association being the principal attractions.

On Monday the same sports and pastimes were repeated by the Early Closing Association for the benefit of the class that more frequently attend on that day. There was a goodly company of 12,949 persons.

Our readers will see by the advertisements of the Crystal Palace Company that a great Juvenile Concert is to be given by the Tonic Solfa Association at the Crystal Palace, on 2nd Sept. (a shilling day), when 3,000 children, from sixty-four schools in various parts of London, all taught on the Tonic Solfa method, will sing a selection of cheerful glees and sacred songs, including two splendid German chorales, with translations of the German words, "Eine feste Burg," and "Befehl du deine Wege," the harmony by Sebastian Bach. The whole of the pieces are arranged in either two, three, or four part harmony, the tenor and bass being sustained by 200 to 250 additional voices. This association, which has already been noticed by us, has given two successful concerts this year at Exeter Hall, and is now beginning to take an important position. It seeks by these concerts to make known the advantages of their method, and in teaching and diffusing good music, associated with good words, has chiefly at heart the moral influence thus exerted. It is deserving of every support in its laborious and praiseworthy undertaking.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Times* describes in the following terms an accident which occurred to the train leaving Brighton at 1.30 on Monday, but which was fortunately not attended with any loss of life. "A quarter of a mile before reaching the Reigate junction we were thrown off our seats by a most severe shock, and after recovering and making our way out of the carriages we saw that we had run into a goods train, two or three carriages of which were smashed, having thrown our engine right off the line. Making my way through the ruins I at once looked for the engine-driver and stoker, whom I found unhurt, but very much frightened by the accident, near the tender. 'However could this happen?' I asked them, pointing to the danger signal which was up close before us. 'Well, sir, there is no good denying it,' they replied; 'we ran by the distant signal without looking at it, being at the time engaged in putting coals on; when we came round the curve (the line forms a curve at this spot) we perceived the second signal and pulled up at once, but too late to prevent the accident.' I afterwards saw the guard, who had his face cut, and I asked him about it, when he said it was all the fault of the engine-driver, for he (the guard) saw the distant signal standing at danger, and put his break on in consequence. 'Well, is there no communication between you and the driver?' I asked. 'Oh, yes; there is the wire,' he replied, 'but it does not always work!' A good many of my fellow-passengers had their faces more or less cut and injured, among whom were three or four ladies, who seemed to suffer very much. The officials at the Reigate station rendered us all the assistance they possibly could, and behaved throughout in a way which is well worthy of praise. We were conveyed in a separate train to London, and reached about five o'clock. Our train was due at 3.20 p.m."

There were a great many passengers in the train, and among them several persons of distinction. Happily none of them appear to have been dangerously hurt, and all were able to come up to London

immediately after the accident, except the hon. Mrs. Hanbury Tracy, who remains at Reigate under medical care. The Duchess of Inverness and the Bishop of Oxford were in one carriage. The Duchess was much shaken. The Bishop fortunately escaped unhurt. Among the persons who suffered more or less by the collision may be mentioned the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Woodford, in Essex, who sustained a severe hurt in his back; Mr. Ramsay, of Mill-hill, an injury to the back of his head; Mr. Bloomfield, of 30, Tavistock-square, an injury in the knees; Miss Curtis, of 1, Chester-square, an injury to the eye; Mr. W. Holm, of Brighton, a severe injury on the nose; and a female domestic in the service of Miss Dyneley, of 78, Upper Berkeley-street, who was much bruised.

The Bishop of Oxford was very active in rendering assistance to his fellow-passengers. His lordship, on reaching Redhill station telegraphed to his friends in London that "By God's blessing, he had escaped injury." On his arrival in London, however, he rather forcibly demanded to know from whom he was to obtain compensation for the inconvenience he had suffered.

The first guard of the train escaped unhurt, but the rear guard was not so fortunate. The engine-driver, Taylor, was much shaken. He has been a long time in the company's service, and was generally considered a steady and careful man. He is in custody, and was to be brought up for examination before the bench of magistrates at Reigate.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 26, 1857.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The steamer *Cadiz* was to bring the Bombay mail to Suez. She would be there on the 19th inst. The *Nubia* was due at Suez the same day, but she reached some days before her time. The *Cadiz* is a fast steamer. The *Vectis* will bring the Marseilles portion of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Alexandria, and the *Repoa* the heavy portion. If the *Cadiz* arrived at Suez at her proper time, the *Vectis* will reach Marseilles to-morrow, and the mails will be delivered in London on Saturday. The heavy portion will not be delivered, probably, before the 4th of next month. Sir Colin Campbell should have arrived out at Calcutta about the 16th of this month, nearly five weeks after the death of General Barnard at Delhi. It is expected that the latest news from Delhi, via Calcutta, is up to the 11th or 12th ult. The news from Delhi, via Bombay, may possibly be up to the 20th ult. If the *Cadiz* arrived at Suez in time, news from Bombay via Trieste may be expected to-day. News from Bombay, via Cagliari, may be also hourly expected.

SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Yesterday a large and influential meeting took place at the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with our suffering fellow-countrymen in the East, and also with a view to devise means of affording immediate relief to those who are enduring the calamities consequent on this terrible outbreak of the Bengal native army. Many ladies were present, among whom the Lady Mayoress occupied a prominent position. The LORD MAYOR took the chair at 2 o'clock. The proceedings were opened by a prayer from the Lord Mayor's chaplain. The LORD MAYOR having made a brief statement, Capt. HENDERSON moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting, sympathizing with the many helpless sufferers by the late mutinies in India, who are now reduced to a state of utter destitution, feels itself called upon to record its public sense of this calamity, and its detestation of the unheard-of atrocities of the rebel army, and of the rabble abettors of its cruelty to helpless women and children and our unarmed fellow-subjects in the East, and trusts that the energetic efforts of the British government and of the East India Company, for the repression of the rebellion and the punishment of the guilty may, by the Divine blessing, be crowned with the earliest success.

That there were many persons in India who were reduced to utter destitution and unable to procure for themselves even the common necessities of life, would be readily understood by reading a few extracts from letters received at Calcutta. The gallant officer proceeded to read extracts from several letters detailing some cases of atrocious cruelty, with which our readers are familiar through the columns of the daily press, one being the murder of a Colonel Foster Daly's wife, sister-in-law, and three daughters, by the mutineers. One letter stated that all the missionaries and their families, as well as all ladies in the upper country, had been ordered down to Calcutta. That all who had taken refuge in the various forts would be sent down. That two steamers had arrived from Allahabad and Benares, loaded with passengers, who were in such a state of destitution as it was impossible to describe. Many of them were without a change of clothes, and the majority had lost their all. Lord and Lady Canning were doing their best to make them comfortable, and a Dr. Lucky, of Calcutta, was boarding every up country steamer seeking those whom he could aid in any possible way. A committee had been appointed to provide for their immediate necessities, with Dr. Lucky as secretary, and 8,000 rupees collected. Another gentleman who quitted Calcutta on the 15th July stated that before his departure a committee had been formed for the immediate relief of the many ladies and children who had arrived in Calcutta by the river steamers, all utterly destitute, without clothes or the means of common support.

The Governor-General had subscribed 10,000 rupees, Lady Canning 2,000 rupees, and a committee had been formed to collect general subscriptions.

Mr. DENTON seconded, and Dr. THURNAN supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The second resolution in favour of a public subscription was moved by Admiral Sir S. LUSHINGTON, K.C.B., and seconded by the Rev. J. LEITCHFIELD. Other resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting, and appointing a committee were proposed and supported by Mr. Theobald, of Calcutta, Alderman Rose, Mr. David Smith, of Glasgow, and Judge Haliburton, who said that the people of Canada were ready now, as during the Crimean war, not merely to give money, but to fight side by side with the British soldiers. Alderman Rose, in seconding a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, expressed a hope that consolation would be carried to the heart of the Lord Mayor for the loss he had sustained in this fearful calamity, by the consciousness of the consolation which that meeting would carry to the hearts of the sufferers in India. Nearly 1,000l. was subscribed during the proceedings of the meeting.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to each of the archdeacons of his diocese:—"Addington Park, August, 1857. My dear Mr. Archdeacon,—At the present period of sorrow and peril to our fellow-countrymen in India, there can scarcely be a parish in which much anxiety does not prevail amongst many of the inhabitants. I therefore write to request that you will acquaint the clergy of the diocese that they have the authority of the Ordinary to invite the parishioners to special services at which the Litany may be used alone, and that they may be exhorted to such private prayer and humiliation as the occasion demands.—I am, my dear Mr. Archdeacon, yours faithfully, J. B. CANTUAR."

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, which met at two o'clock, the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund Appropriation, Customs and Excise, Customs, Court of Session (Scotland), Charitable Trusts Act Continuance, Insurrection in Siam, Reformatory Schools, Married Women's Reversionary Interest, Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act Amendment, Joint-Stock Companies, Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland), Ecclesiastical Commission, Probates and Letters of Administration, Lunatics (Scotland), Boundaries of Burghs Extension (Scotland), Police (Scotland), Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Abatement, Militia Pay, Mutiny (East India), Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland), Probate and Letters of Administration (Ireland), Joint-Stock Companies' Act (1856) Amendment, Burial Acts Amendment, Militia, Sale of Obscene Books Prevention, Dulwich College, and several private bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Panmure.

Their lordships sat again at five, and having received the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill back from the Commons, with all the last-introduced amendments agreed to, adjourned until past twelve on Friday.

The House of Commons also met at two o'clock.

Mr. ADDERLEY remarked upon the enormous military force now on service at the Cape of Good Hope, being, as he computed, equivalent to sixteen regiments, and exclusive of the 2,000 men belonging to the late German Legion, and who were still kept on full pay. Mr. LABOUCHERE believed that the maintenance of this large armament had enabled the governor, Sir G. Grey, to avert a Kaffir war. Several of the Cape regiments would, he had no doubt, be now spared for service in India, orders to that effect having been sent out to the Cape from England.

Sir D. L. EVANS inquired whether the East India Company was taking steps for increasing their European forces? Mr. V. SMITH—Yes; they are increasing their European troops to a very considerable extent. (Cheers.)

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was brought down as further amended by the Lords, and all the alterations agreed to after some discussion. A division was taken upon the amendment by which the adultery of the husband, if committed in the conjugal residence, was expunged from among the causes entitling a wife to divorce, but the clause was left as it stood by a majority of 43 votes to 11—32.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Lord R. Grosvenor, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Commons then adjourned until Friday, when both houses will meet for the prorogation.

"It is affirmed on good authority," says the *Courrier de Marseille*, "that Admiral Trehouart has been ordered to proceed with the experimental squadron to Tunis."

Letters from Tunis of the 16th, quoted by the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, say that the statements published about the late disturbances in the capital of the regency have been greatly exaggerated.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat received fresh up to-day was limited, but we had a large number of Monday's unsold samples on offer, chiefly in fine condition. The trade was in a depressed state at Monday's decline in value, and a clearance was not effected. There was rather a large show of most kinds of foreign wheat, in which only a limited business was transacted at barely stationary prices. Floating cargoes of grain met a dull inquiry. For barley there was very little inquiry yet no change took place in its value. Malt sold slowly at barely late rates. Oats, beans, and peas were firm at full quotations. Flour moved off heavily.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from the Rev. D. Evans and the Deacons of Penarth Chapel, informing us that their building and the other chapels connected with it are entirely out of debt, and that the ministers never collected a shilling in aid of them either in England or Wales. The fact we stated in a former number, but have no objection to repeat it at Mr. Evans's request, in the hope that it may further warn our readers against the impostor who is attempting to obtain money by his lying stories.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

SUMMARY.

No further light has been thrown upon the bald, confused news received from India by telegraph on Saturday, though further intelligence direct from Bombay is hourly expected. But, read by the light of the details of the last mail, the brief paragraphs of the message admit of more favourable construction than was at first put upon them. We have no actual information of the extension of the revolt, nor of any defections in the Bombay and Madras troops. The report of the mutiny of the whole Gwalior contingent follows almost as a matter of course upon recent advices. None who read the free and graphic accounts of officers engaged in the siege of Delhi, such as we have given elsewhere, will expect to hear for weeks to come of the fall of that stronghold of the rebels. The rainy season would have impeded, if not suspended, the operations of the besiegers, who were thereby cut off from all help by way of Bombay, and dependent for reinforcements upon the Punjab. The rebels fight with skill and desperation, serve their artillery with great effect, and appear to receive continual additions to their force, without hindrance on our part. Our Crimean experience seems to be renewed under the walls of Delhi; and the battle of the 23rd, when the whole city turned out and nearly annihilated the British army, is like a reminiscence of Inkermann—a body of Sikhs which opportunely arrived at the close of the desperate engagement, performing the part of deliverers then taken by the French. In the death of General Barnard we have to deplore the loss of an energetic officer, who has fallen a victim to the responsibilities of his position.

The chief interest of the latest news attaches to the course of events in Oude and Central India. The rising of the entire Gwalior contingent, and its march upon Indore is important, because that city with its treasures is defended by a mere handful of troops, and the expected Bombay reinforcements must have been delayed by the rains. Neither Scindiah nor Holkar have much influence over the respective contingents which are not of their own raising and are paid by the Company. Sir Henry Lawrence, the man pointed out by public opinion in India as best fitted to deal with the crisis, has died a soldier's death in defending his position at Lucknow. But, in spite of this sad calamity, the Europeans in the capital of Oude hold out against the thousands of armed rebels that invest them. They were happily well-provisioned. The telegraph, we greatly regret to find, confirms the rumour, supposed to be fabricated, of the massacre near Cawnpore, of some 130 Europeans who had fled from Futtyghur by boats for Allahabad; but leaves the fate of Sir Hugh Wheeler in obscurity. We may venture to assume that though Nana

Sahib, the ferocious Mahratta Chief, had taken Cawnpore, which is a large cantonment and second only to Delhi in strategical importance, that gallant general and his little band remained uninjured in their fortified barrack, till the rebels were driven out of the city by General Havelock. But however that may be, Nana Sahib seemed likely to receive his deserts. He had been driven out of Cawnpore and pursued by the British general to his fastness at Bithoor, the place mentioned as the scene of the horrible massacre. Col. Neill's letter from Allahabad given elsewhere, explains how he was completely exhausted by his arduous duties. But General Havelock had worthily filled his place. Advancing from that city with a mixed force of Europeans, Sikhs and Madras Fusiliers, almost without means of carriage, carrying his own provisions under a blazing sun, he appears to have beaten the rebels on three several occasions, taken several guns, recaptured Cawnpore, and followed up the arch-rebel to his retreat. With such officers capable of such feats, there is no reason to despair of the ultimate signal suppression of the revolt.

The House of Lords has considered and adopted the greater part of the amendments made by the Commons in the Divorce Bill, but not without considerable opposition on the part of the bench of bishops and the Right Reverend Lord Redesdale, who surpasses the spiritual peers in his zeal for the prerogatives of the Church. The noble lord appears to have condescended to a piece of sharp practice in reference to the bill so discreditable, that Lord Campbell thought it must be a hoax, and the Marquis of Lansdowne was unable in his forty years' parliamentary experience to remember a parallel case. However, Lord Redesdale, though foiled in throwing out the bill on Friday, returned unabashed to his charge on Monday, and moved that the Commons' amendments be read that day six months. He was defeated by the narrow majority of 46 to 44. In committee some few alterations were made, the principal of which were that Courts of Quarter Session are not to have jurisdiction under the bill, that adultery under the conjugal roof shall not be ground of divorce at the suit of the wife. That simple adultery on the part of the husband shall preclude him from obtaining a divorce was not carried and the opposition failed to strike out the clause giving the husband power to claim damages from the adulterer, and defining the duties of the clergy. The Bishop of Oxford threatens resistance both for himself and others. Several incumbents, he says, have declared that no earthly consideration shall induce them to allow the use of their churches for the marriage of divorced persons, and for himself he would, if one of those hired interlopers were coming to disturb the peace of a parish in his diocese, meet him at the church door and interdict him from performing the service. However, the Lords' amendments were yesterday accepted by the Lower House, and on Friday the much-contested Divorce Bill will become the law of the land.

Lord John Russell a peer! The wish is evidently father to the thought in those who have circulated the rumour of his lordship's probable acceptance of the offer to be put upon the shelf. It is quite possible that the formal proposal may have been made to the Liberal statesman; but the whole course of his tactics during the sessions, the promises made at his re-election for the city of London, and his known anxiety to have a hand in the drawing up of a second Reform Bill forbid the belief that he is disposed to retire to the shade of the hereditary chamber. His removal from his present position as a rival to, and check upon, our Liberal Conservative Premier, would be matter for public regret.

Though the two great members of the Anglo-Saxon race are not at present to be brought into more intimate relations by the submarine wire, it is pleasing to witness the cordial relations between them becoming visibly closer. Brother Jonathan witnesses the revolt in India with an anxiety second only to our own. His natural jealousy of the extension of the British empire is swallowed up in a nobler sentiment—apprehension of the loss that would be inflicted upon civilisation and Christianity by a successful Sepoy insurrection. The most influential American journals discuss the question in its broad Anglo-Saxon bearings, and express a cordial hope that India may be preserved to the British Crown. The *New York Herald*, a newspaper nowise prone to favour this country, even suggests that England might without difficulty recruit 50,000 men in the United States in the course of a few weeks, to reinforce our army in India—a suggestion which, if dangerous and unnecessary, is striking evidence of international good feeling.

The anti-slavery struggle in the United States continues in various forms. It is well known that the opposition to Southern aggression ex-

hibited during the last Presidential election still exists in a latent form in the North, and has been greatly strengthened by the iniquitous decision of the Supreme Court in the Scott Dred case. But passing events are also helping on the movement. The passive resistance of the free settlers of Kansas has not been without its results, and it is still confidently hoped, notwithstanding the recent increase of the Democratic majority in Congress, that that territory will become a free state. Once more the anti-slavery question has invaded Southern territory. Missouri, the home of the ruffians who endeavoured to make Kansas a slave state by physical force, has elected by a large majority an anti-slavery State Governor. The explanation given of this surprising incident is that Missouri is not suited for slave labour, that it languishes under the influence of the "domestic institution," and is disposed to cast in its lot with the free North. The old state of Virginia is, as we know, reaching the same conviction. Thus is the tide of freedom overflowing the border states, and limiting the area of slavery in the American Union.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We are now writing our last notice of proceedings in the House of Commons for the Session of 1857. In doing so, we cannot but express our regret that our position for observing what passes in the House has not admitted of our infusing into our weekly notes that freshness and life which can only be derived from personally mingling in the scenes described. But we trust our readers have not found in this circumstance an entirely uncompensated loss. We have been anxious to make our record of Parliamentary proceedings as complete and interesting as the materials within our reach would admit of—and we trust our friends may have observed that, whilst they may have missed something in the way of description, they have also gained something in the way of careful reflection. The same decision which deprived us of the possibility of giving, in the capacity of an eye witness, a weekly narrative of Parliamentary affairs, gave us freer scope and larger opportunity for thoughtfully revolving in our minds, and commenting upon in our columns, the great political topics of each week—and we have aimed, if we have not succeeded, at giving to the general contents of the *Nonconformist* more attention than would have been possible under other circumstances. We have mentioned this, in order to reconcile our readers to a deficiency in these notes, as compared with those of preceding Sessions, which has no doubt struck them, and we can only express our hope, that, on the whole, they will feel that they have sustained no appreciable loss.

The end of the Session! what a grateful prospect to hard-worked members! And, certainly, their diligence has been an honour to them. The private business, the election committees, the frequent morning sittings, the constant late hours—voluminous estimates to go through within three months, several important measures to examine and discuss, besides the usual proportion of miscellaneous debates—sunshiny weather, hot days, and sultry nights—make up a sum total of business done and of privations endured, which entitles the new House to the thanks of the country. Nor are the measures they have passed to be treated as insignificant. The Transportation Bill, largely affecting as it will do the treatment of our criminal class—the Reformatory Schools Bill designed to extend the means of rescuing youth of both sexes from that class—the Fraudulent Trustees Bill, and the bill for amending the process of winding up insolvent Joint Stock Companies, show an earnest attention, to say the least, to those painful questions of administration which spring out of the too prolific soil of depraved passions. Whether these questions have been disposed of wisely or not, whether they hit the mark at which they aim, or are profound mistakes, time and experience will best reveal. Meanwhile, they may be received as evidence that our representatives have been intent upon praiseworthy objects, and have given to them a fair amount of consideration. The Probate and Letters of Administration Bill, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, are more important measures, and have drawn largely on the attention, abilities, and time of the House. As law reforms they are invaluable—as ecclesiastical changes they certainly meet our approbation. We are glad to give unqualified praise to the measure for abolishing Ministers' Money in Ireland. We must not omit, so far as the Commons are concerned, the Parliamentary Oaths Bill—and we may wind up with the mention of the Obscene Publications Bill. In addition to these measures of public importance, all of which were more or less contested in their passage through the House, and some of them with unusual keenness and pertinacity, there have been uncontested financial measures, routine bills, con-

tinuance bills, and bills which never came to maturity. The industry of the House, therefore, will not be disputed—while the number of votes reported on each division, show an average of attendance highly creditable. We are not disposed to over-estimate these results—but we frankly admit that members have earned their holidays.

The past week has not been wholly devoid of interest. The Divorce Bill did not pass even its final stages without severe criticism, although, happily, there was no revival of bad temper. On the third reading of the bill Mr. Henley enumerated all the changes which had been effected in the measure after it had come down from the House of Lords. He cited these amendments as proof that the Opposition were justified in demanding the postponement of the bill till next session—and he argued that inasmuch as the greater number of these amendments had been proposed by members friendly to the principle of the bill, the protracted time occupied in committee on the bill could not fairly be ascribed to factious obstruction. Lord Palmerston availed himself of the same opportunity to pass an eulogium on the House for its careful and persevering attention to business.

A bill authorising Her Majesty in Council to embody the Militia gave rise to an interesting discussion on military topics and the Indian mutinies, in which both army and navy celebrities took part—not wholly to the credit of their statesmanship. Lord Palmerston, in summing up, showed to much greater advantage in defending the steps taken by Ministers for the suppression of the revolt, than Mr. Vernon Smith did in absolving the government from blame for having been taken by surprise. Mr. Disraeli drew a true distinction between the respective functions of the Cabinet and the House of Commons, when he said, that with the former rather than the latter rested the responsibility of determining what should be the strength of our defensive establishments—the duty of ministers being to lay all necessary information before the House, and the duty of the House being to guard, to the utmost practicable extent, the public purse. The distinction has been carped at as self-contradictory—but may be justified, we think, without much difficulty.

The "Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill," drawn on the model of the act for regulating Common Lodging Houses, met with so fierce an opposition from metropolitan members, as to render it impossible to drag it through committee this year. It was too sweeping and despotic a measure to be allowed to pass in slovenly haste—and ought not to have been introduced at the fog end of the session. Lord Campbell's bill for destroying the trade in obscene publications has experienced a happier fate. The two bills are closely analogous experiments in legislation, likely enough to be beneficial if judiciously administered, but bordering upon the dangerous frontier which divides private right from public requirements.

And now, here end our records of the Session.

AS WELL AS COULD BE EXPECTED.

THE first session of the Palmerston Parliament closes on Friday—the "Palmerston Parliament," we say—for it was elected in the very crisis of a political epidemic the essential characteristic of which was Palmerstonianism. "Palmerston" was the creed of by far the greater number of candidates. "Palmerston and Progress"—"Palmerston and Reform"—"Palmerston and a pushing trade"—these and similar cries were the common symptoms of that influenza which prostrated, for the time being, our national life. Nothing like "a hair of the dog that bites you" for a cure. The disease is passing off, leaving behind it, of course, considerable weakness. The Premier will have to maintain himself next session not by the talisman of his name, but by the success of his administration and the merits of his measures.

All things considered, recovery from the March mania has been quite as speedy as could well have been expected. Three months have sufficed, not, indeed, to destroy all confidence in the noble lord, but to wear off much of the glitter by which the new House when it first met was dazzled. Mr. Hayter, probably, is not so satisfied now as he was on the occasion of the first testing division. That complacency which irradiated his smiling face, and which broke out in the exclamation "Something like a House!" has been ruffled far oftener than he then thought it would. He has discovered by this time that the present House, although he had a busy hand in the making of it, was not made expressly for him. The pack which ran well together at the beginning of the session, was not always obedient to the whip towards the close of it. The noble Premier, in the hey day of his success grew somewhat imperious and saucy—and even those who do not scorn to be slaves, do not like to be ostentatiously treated as such. The honeymoon over,

there were occasional bickerings in which the jaunty bridegroom did not always get the best of it. Serious alienation of feeling from him does not yet exist—matters have not reached that pitch. But the bloom of enthusiasm is gone. "Palmerston" is not now a word to conjure with. There is no strong desire to displace him—but neither is there any great anxiety to keep him where he is.

The session has been a short one—but, to give the House its due, a good spell of business has been done in the three months of its sitting. This is too brief a time, perhaps, to allow of a fair judgment as to its character or capabilities. The new men have scarcely found their footing yet—the old have had little opportunity and less inclination to assert their power. There has been a good deal of industry—a fair average show of practical business talent—no display whatever of brilliancy. In regard to our foreign policy, the House has been obsequious, and has abnegated its functions—not even caring to discuss, much less divide upon, topics which involve the honour of the country abroad. As to questions of constitutional reform, it has been reticent—reserving its opinions and votes till next session—and not sorry, apparently, to have a decent pretext for so doing. Ecclesiastically, as we said last week, it has proved itself liberal beyond its predecessors. In respect to finance, it has been extravagant and reckless. No high appreciation of its own rights has hitherto marked its career. It has borne snubbing with humble acquiescence. On the whole, mediocrity is the word which best sums up the character of the session. Moderate virtues, moderate faults, moderate talents, moderate pretensions, a moderate spirit, and moderate success—this is the Parliamentary sum total, so far as we can yet judge, which the late general election has given us—a true representation, probably, of middle-class preferences in this kingdom. Decent humbug is the demand of the times—a something which has a dash of truth in it, but which is not too true—a show of seriousness that is not really in earnest—a sober, respectable, canting plausibility—a grave coloured but well cut cloak to cover naked selfishness. The present House of Commons answers this demand. It wears a decent appearance, and is not troublesomely patriotic or high principled. It sets its face against evil, and is—accommodating.

We have spoken above of the House as a whole. But averages are always unfair where character is concerned. We believe, and we rejoice to believe, that, diffused through the body of the House, there is quite the usual proportion, if not more, of individual worth. If they could but be collected together, and fused by strong common sympathies into something approaching to a corporate unity—if they could be brought to act in concert, and were guided by competent leadership—we feel convinced that they would greatly elevate the character of the House. They are gradually feeling their way to this—we devoutly hope that they will be ultimately successful. Circumstances, we trust, will not be so unpropitious towards their organisation of themselves next session, as they have been this. We know the difficulties with which they have had to contend, and can well appreciate their force. But we fancy we detect signs that they will be got rid of by earnest effort—breaks in the cloud which promise a better future—auguries betokening a healthy growth. The truth is, the House of Commons wants a back bone—and it will continue to want one until members of advanced liberal views, and manly independence of spirit, become bound together by some principle of cohesion. Their honesty, their ability, their influence, their power, are completely wasted in isolated action. Like a scattered minority in a public meeting, they do but excite irritation where they should command respect. The sole exception to this deplorable absence of organisation is found in connexion with questions affecting religious liberty, where they are brought into mutual agreement by a definite, and ever operative external influence—and this is the only department of Legislation which bears upon it decided marks of their will. We can see no sufficient reason why their modifying power over ecclesiastical questions should not be made to bear with equal success upon the general policy of the country.

If it be inquired what sort of Reform Bill the present House will be disposed to pass, we must frankly confess our inability to determine. If the Indian embarrassment is protracted through the winter, we think it most probable that Lord Palmerston will be too delighted to avail himself of a plausible pretext for requesting the postponement of the whole question to another session, and that the House will be secretly pleased to comply with his wishes. Parliamentary reform is a question which is naturally thought to concern the people in the first instance. If they do not stir, why should Her Majesty's ministers? It is not to be supposed that members are anxious for an early dissolu-

tion, which a Ministerial Reform Bill, whether successful or unsuccessful, would certainly bring about. In this matter, therefore, the House will, no doubt, be guided by the popular demand. What the country has a right to expect, and when it may expect it, must chiefly depend upon itself. Its silence and inaction will surely and not unreasonably be interpreted as indifference. The House, we think, would pass a large measure, if a large measure be insisted on. It would prefer, perhaps, that the subject should not be mooted at all for some two or three years to come—but if there is to be a struggle which only a dissolution will end, the majority, we imagine, would desire that the part they are called upon to take in it should give them favour with their constituents. They would ill relish being sent to face a general election with a sham in their right hands. In a word, the present House of Commons, we take it, will bow when it seems reason. It is for the people to furnish that reason. If they are up to the mark, we have little doubt that the House will do "as well as could be expected."

THE FAILURE OF THE SUB-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FAILURE has been the common lot of all first efforts to establish sub-marine telegraphs. Such was the fate of the first line from Dover to Calais, from Holyhead to Dublin, and from Cagliari to the coast of Africa. The more daring and gigantic experiment of laying down a cable of 2,500 miles under the Atlantic has been no exception to the rule. But, as in the other cases, the failure to carry the telegraphic wire from Valencia to the coast of Newfoundland is likely to be the stepping stone to almost certain success in the future. Prior to the departure of the Telegraphic Squadron from the coast of Ireland, it was doubtful whether the difficulties of paying out the cable to so great a depth as 2,000 fathoms, and of laying it down in an ocean in which the transition from shallow water to great depths was very sudden, would not prove insuperable. There was also some uncertainty whether the power of the electric current would not be weakened in a wire of enormous length, and lying at the bottom of the Atlantic. Both of these problems have been satisfactorily solved by the late experiment. There is no physical difficulty whatever to prevent success. "Sufficient information has already been obtained," says Mr. Bright in his report to the Directors of the Company, "to show clearly that the present check to the progress of the work, however mortifying, has been purely the result of an accident, and is in no way due to any obstacle in the form of the cable, nor of any natural difficulty, nor of any experience that will, in future, affect in the slightest degree the entire success of the enterprise." The accuracy of this statement is corroborated by the report of the naval officers concerned in the undertaking.

In these separate reports the late failure is satisfactorily accounted for. The cable was paid out successfully over the stern of the *Niagara* to the extent of 335 miles, the ship being about 280 miles in a direct course from Valencia and the telegraphic communication being as perfect as could be desired. But it was soon found that the staff was inadequate to the laborious task. They were all knocked up with fatigue, and at the time of danger an unskilful mechanic was intrusted with the management of the machinery while Mr. Bright went below to learn the rate of the ship. The weight of the cable and the rolling sea caused a violent strain, and at the critical moment either the breaks were not released or the hand-wheel of the break was turned the wrong way. The cable unable to withstand the strain snapped asunder, and at once sank into the depths of the ocean.

It is clear, then, that the cause of this untoward accident may in future be removed by such improvements in the machinery as dear-bought experience suggests, and by the employment of an adequate staff of competent persons. Another practical difficulty to be provided against is the loss of the cable in case of a fracture, or a storm suspending the work of immersion. No doubt mechanical science can provide against both these contingencies, and that the committee of officers, now sitting, will be able to devise such measures as may meet every probable emergency, even that of rough weather and the necessity of the squadron lying-to. It is understood that they have already decided that there is no obstacle to renewing the attempt some time in October after the equinoctial gales, when both sea and atmosphere are likely to be favourable to the enterprise. But it is well not to be too sanguine. Possibly in the long course of 2,500 miles difficulties as yet unseen may arise; such, for instance, as fog-banks off the coast of Newfoundland, or the break down of the vessels. But the whole track which the wire is to take across the ocean has been carefully surveyed, and the recent experiment seems to demonstrate that there is no insuperable obstacle to ultimate success. There

is every reason to hope that next year, if not during the present autumn, the Old World and the New will be linked together by a bond, which, while it will be the greatest scientific achievement of the day will be the strongest guarantee of continued good fellowship between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

SIR WILLIAM CLAY FOR MIDDLESEX.

THE elevation of Lord Robert Grosvenor to the peerage has created a vacancy for Middlesex. Who is to succeed him in the representation of this influential constituency? Amongst the names of probable candidates we are glad to observe that of Sir William Clay, late member for the Tower Hamlets. The hon. baronet would come before the electors of Middlesex with claims which ought to be irresistible. Throughout a long career in political life he has ever been found on the side of progress. Though generally reputed a moderate reformer, he would, we doubt not, be found to co-operate heartily in every practical measure that may be proposed by the Independent Liberals of the House, for extending the basis of representation and protecting the public interests.

As an ecclesiastical reformer Sir William Clay has special claims upon the support of Dissenters, and the friends of religious freedom in general. For several years, through many vicissitudes, he has identified himself with Church-rate abolition, and fought its battles in the House of Commons. His return for Middlesex at the present juncture would be a demonstration against that grievance which would scarcely be without its influence on the Cabinet. The re-election of the representative of the principle of total abolition by the most influential constituency of England, would be a hint to Lord Palmerston that the time for compromise is passed. A correspondent writes to inquire whether a united and vigorous effort could not be made to return a Nonconformist for Middlesex. "It does not seem very creditable" he adds "that the Dissenters have not a single representative for either the county or metropolitan boroughs." Though we believe the Dissenting electors of Middlesex are both numerous and influential, we doubt their ability to carry one of themselves against "Liberal Conservative" opposition. But they could heartily and gratefully co-operate in electing Sir W. Clay, the champion of their principles, though himself a churchman, whose return to Parliament would again provide the church-rate abolition movement with a tried and zealous leader.

Spirit of the Press.

Both the *Spectator* and the *Press* have some excellent remarks on the cry for vengeance and retaliation which the atrocities of the Indian mutineers has excited. The former says:—

There has been already somewhat too much of this indiscriminate work in India,—first, unqualified indulgence for all, friendly or false; and now unqualified retribution for all, false or friendly. It is not possible to deal in this manner with hundreds of thousands of men, even if it were politic. But it would be a wild act of folly, after having alarmed the prejudices of the natives with the show of circumventing or forcing them into the Christian religion, if we were thus to illustrate the principles of Christian mercy. It would be a breach of every political maxim, even of Machiavellism, thus to teach the subject race that we cannot discriminate between friend and foe. On the contrary, our paramount purpose, as we regain our military power in Upper Bengal, must be to make the enemy feel the resistless weight of our power, while the friend must feel the enduring strength of our shield.

The *Press* gives some illustrations of English morality in India:—

We could name an Indian civilian who has boasted openly that when either of the parties to a suit before him was a woman, and a pretty one, he always made the sacrifice of her honour the price of his decree. We could point out a district where the feeling of the people on the subject of the misconduct of women is so strong that the discovery of misbehaviour invariably entails death on the erring sister, or daughter, or wife, and as a consequence the execution afterwards of the husband, father, or brother, who has thus wiped out, as he supposes, the family stain. And in that district a regiment composed largely of the lowest cast of men has been openly encouraged by their commanding officer in schemes of systematic seduction and abduction; and he has used language so gross when remonstrated with by the police officers and the magistrates that it would have insured his expulsion with ignominy from any other service in the world. Yet that man has enjoyed the protection of the Government because he happened to have interest with the Governor; and the regiment has been notorious for its outrages and infamies from that day to this. Indeed, all who have read the "Life of Napier," or studied Indian questions generally, must have long since observed that it is not on the perpetrators of abuses, but on the exponents of them, that the East India Directors have always hurled their bolt. Their maxim throughout has been "Collect for us as much money as possible; and as to the rest, do just as you like, only do not trouble us."

The *Spectator* discusses "The Future of the Crystal Palace" after the following fashion:—

It is obvious that the Crystal Palace has sufficient at-

tractions for the metropolitan multitude, which is at present kept away by the obstructions and disagreeables that have to be encountered; and while the shareholders attack the inconsiderate outlay, they will do well to make war upon the disagreeables. The chief of these are—the want of simplicity, the uncertainty, the cost in time and money, the trouble, and for many perhaps the mortification. The humbler classes of this country are as proud in their way as the upper classes; and while they willingly seek "their own place," they desire to do so by their own will and pleasure, and hate to be reminded of it from above.

It is an excellent proposal that the refreshment department be so altered as to secure more accommodation for the poorer class of visitors; and surely the caterer on the spot might compete with the sandwich-basket and the pocket-bottle? Nothing can be more impolitic than to place restrictions in the way of those who "take their own refreshments;" but Paterfamilias, even of the humblest class, ought to be taught by experience that it is much more agreeable, and quite as "cheap," to get his refreshments at the Crystal Palace. And it will be possible to let him do so without marking him as belonging to the "third" class. Let the different refectories have distinctive appellations; let the tariff of charges be unmistakably posted up; but let not those who select the one or the other be reminded that they belong to this or that "inferior" class.

With the aid of railways, the proprietors are endeavouring to increase the accessibility of the Crystal Palace. This will not be completed until the company shall have its station at Charing-cross as well as London-bridge. The best of all spots for the Western station would have been the Lambeth side of the new Charing-bridge; but until that is to be, the next best thing is to teach the public, by some authoritative and trustworthy guide, the mode of getting to the place, with the exact charge for doing so. This is one function of the proposed "Crystal Palace Programme and Gazette," which is to be given gratuitously or sold for one penny. We take the penny to be a better rate than nothing; not only because the sale will realise something, but because the price will be a test of authenticity and validity to the million. It has been said, that of the little programme of music in the Regent's-park were sold many a thousand—some say twenty thousand in a morning—at a charge of one penny; but a plain and intelligible guide to the Palace, very simple and exact, would be twenty times as valuable, and would be readily bought for a penny. The guide would of course serve within as well as without the palace—would point to every part the interest that it possesses, and the use that might be made of it; and it would comprise a tariff of charge for every kind of vehicle, ticket, and refreshment.

The sanguine view of Indian finance taken by the *Economist* is by no means shared by the *Examiner*, which very unceremoniously disputes the deductions of the semi-official weekly journal, especially the comparison of the resources of the two countries:—

We are strong, wealthy, elastic, progressive, and, moreover, Europeans, while the Indians are weak, poor, unelastic, stationary, and Asiatics. We, whose population is but one-fifth part of that of India, pay with ease three times the taxes that India pays with the utmost difficulty.

An attempted parallel, in short, between the fiscal capacity of a rapidly advancing civilised European nation and that of the Hindus, an oriental, semi-civilized, and nearly stationary people, can lead only to delusion. A single and a simple fact ought to be sufficient to dissipate so idle a dream. Our public taxes—to say nothing of rates, although these alone exceed the whole Indian revenue—have increased sixfold since the year 1793, and yet they are not only not more, but even less onerous than they were then. Within the same period the revenues of British India have been nearly stationary in so far as regards the capacity of our Indian subjects, the only substantial increase being in branches in which it is easily accounted for. Thus the increase in the salt tax is the result of a mere increase of population; that in opium has arisen from increased consumption by the Chinese, while the augmentation in the Customs is almost wholly the result of British skill, enterprise, and capital.

Apropos of the Divorce Bill the *Examiner* warns the clergy to reflect on the consequences of weaning the people from the solemn ceremonies of the Church.

This process is now in operation as to burials, the difficulties interposed by the heads of the Church to the consecration of cemeteries having ended in the use of unconsecrated ground, and the performance of the funeral service by laymen. One by one do the clergy intend to teach people to dispense with their ministrations. Is the marriage service to follow the burial service in the train of disuse? There are right-thinking, sensible men in the Church who should look to the danger which a short-sighted officious zeal is bringing about. We have seen the beginning of the worst of all possible divorces, the divorce of the clergy from the law of the land, the separation à vinculo binding all the rest of the community. The law may one day make reprisals, and tell the Church it did not abandon till it was abandoned.

In an article headed "Work for the Recess," the *Leader* says:—

The recess is the opportunity for eliciting an expression of public opinion. This public opinion, we believe, is in favour of a new Reform Bill. But it is latent; the Government pledge keeps it silent. So important is it, however, to stimulate the action of this powerful element, that the first person, in or out of Parliament, who kindles an agitation, will stand marked as the legitimate leader of Reform.

The *Leader* summarises the "Good and Evil of our Rule in India," organising that, compared with that of the Moguls, ours has been a blessing.

The British Government has not nourished the domestic prosperity of India in all its provinces. It delayed the abolition of suttee; it has paltered with infanticide; it has failed to extirpate altogether that superstitious horror of the widow's second marriage, which formerly drove thousands to suicide or prostitution; only recently did it prohibit the inhuman orgies of Juggernaut: but it cannot be blamed for interfering cautiously with the ceremonies and customs of a people

so profoundly imbued with the spirit of a vast, shadowy, proud religious system. But India has been released from Mahratta and Pindaree devastations—a reform which might be appreciated could we imagine Middlesex exposed to the periodical inroad of Prince Gortschakoff at the head of a hundred thousand intoxicated Cossacks. To a great extent the Thugs and Phanségars have been cleared from the highways; commerce has increased; and so great is the popular feeling of security, that village fortifications have long begun to disappear. The piratical tribes along the coast have also been suppressed. We have in many cases repaired the vast tanks upon which the peasantry rely as upon the sources of life; we have constructed numerous roads, aqueducts, and canals; we have repopulated the jungle by the rice-field in extensive districts; within three years after the British conquest, upwards of two thousand villages were rebuilt and repopulated in Hoklar's country alone. Let us refer especially to Mairwara, a highland district among the Araballa Hills, between Marwar and Ajmeer. "A population of robbers converted into an industrious peasantry, a police organised among them, female infanticide—once the habitual custom—abolished, the sale of women prohibited, the land-tax reduced, gifts of tools and money made to the cultivators, employment general among the people, a new capital sprung up, numerous hamlets increased to towns, a hundred and six new villages built within 12 years: nearly six thousand tanks and wells, with two hundred and ninety embankments, constructed—such are the works of peace in that little district alone." A recent historian supplies this picture; but we might point to other administrators no less energetic and successful than Lieutenant Colonel Dixon, who effected those changes in Mairwara. It is necessary to bring out these aspects of our Indian rule, since it would be impossible to discuss the whole subject in the midst of a din of misrepresentation. The evil is conspicuous and undeniable. We have imported into India a clumsy centralisation; have allowed civilians to tamper with the sacred social laws of the people; have subjected the army to a capricious and often reckless authority; have permitted staff-officers to neglect their military functions; have treated the natives as strangers; have resisted and conceded upon no regular principle whatever; have neglected our own interests and that of the races we govern; but, while we expose these defects, no useful purpose will be served by ignoring the real benefits which have sprung from the British government of India.

The *Economist*, in discussing the failure of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph, states that there are some other experiments about to be tried, which will go far to test the means suggested by this and former failures:—

An English contractor is about to lay down a line for the French Government from Cagliari, on the south coast of the island of Sardinia to the coast of Algiers—this line is to be laid in the course of September. The same contractor has also to lay down a line from the same point through the deepest part of the Mediterranean to Malta, and from thence to Corfu, for the English Government, both of which are to be completed before the 31st of October. These three lines will thus afford ample opportunities of testing the means suggested by past experience, of securing success in these important undertakings, which are likely to exert a greater influence over the interests and concerns of nations than any other invention of modern times. If these attempts should prove successful, then the connecting of the old with the new world may be regarded only as a question of time, and as one which will, in all probability, be successfully solved during the next summer at the latest.

The claims of the clergy to relief under the Divorce Bill are thus very pithily dealt with by the *Manchester Examiner*:—

The least we can say of this concession to the clergy is that it is a very singular one, and withal intensely inconsistent. It enables the clergyman to show his righteous indignation against one sinner, while it leaves him under the obligation to pronounce his blessing on others quite as bad. We will not undertake to settle the relative guilt of adultery and simple fornication, but the latter is unquestionably a great crime. Clergymen are often required to marry persons the fact of whose previous illicit intercourse is but too apparent. In such cases guilt has been contracted at least only second in degree to that of adultery, yet here the clergyman has no discretionary power to withhold the rites of the church. Moreover, if the clergyman is allowed to withhold the rites of the church for one species of moral guilt, why not of another? If he sticks at unchastity, why not at lying, drunkenness, and theft? It is alleged, indeed, that the present bill involves a change of law, and would thus lay him under disabilities which he did not contemplate when he entered the sacred office. So far as he is concerned the allegation is not true. For the last 200 years marriages have regularly been annulled by the Legislature, and the clergyman was bound, if required, to solemnise the re-marriage of the parties, whether innocent or guilty, thus divorced. All the clergy now living selected their profession, well knowing that they might be called upon to officiate at the marriage of divorced persons, and that if called upon they would be bound to comply. By the present bill they would merely have to do for the middle classes and the poor what they have hitherto done without demur for the wealthier and aristocratic portion of society, and it is difficult to think that a clerical conscience can discriminate with nicety between a plebeian and a titled offender. If the concession is to stand alone, we have no disposition to quarrel very violently with it. Though it is a boon which the clergy, as the ministers of a State Church, had no right to expect, we are willing, in sheer kindness, to make them a present of it. The House of Commons were no doubt influenced by a touch of amiability towards the humble petitioners whose alleged scruples lay at their mercy; and as for Lord Palmerston, he, good man, has already learned too well the political value of clerical aid to forego the opportunity of doing a good turn to 9,000 clergymen.

SHARP PRACTICE.—In the Crown Court, on Friday, Mr. Ferguson, a medical gentleman from Bolton, while passing to the witness-box to give evidence, had his pocket picked of a valuable gold watch, and this in the very face of the judge, the Hon. Mr. Baron Watson.—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign-office at a late hour on Friday night, from her Majesty's Consul at Cagliari:—

ALEXANDRIA, August 14, 9 P.M.

The *Nubia* arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st July; Madras, 25th July; Galle, 28th July; Aden, 8th instant.

The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is no time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer *Baotia* for Malta.

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date of this statement is not given. General Barnard is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the *Bombay Times* of the 14th July by the last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels, and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows: The *Simoom* and *Himalaya* arrived at Calcutta, without about 1,500 of the China forces, to proceed at once up country. Only 300 more troops were expected. General Havelock's force encountered the rebels, who were beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken between Allahabad and Cawnpore. The latter was retaken from Nena Sahib, whom Havelock is following up to Bhittoor, ten miles from Cawnpore.

Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

All the troops in Oude have mutinied.

At Agra all is quiet, and the native troops are disarmed.

The Gwalior contingent has mutinied, and is supposed to have marched on Indore.

No political news from China is given.

The *Transit*, Government steamer, was totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. The crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

This telegraphic despatch is received from Acting Consul-General Greene, at Alexandria, for the Earl of Clarendon.

(Signed) CONSUL CRAIG.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The following letter is from an officer in the camp before Delhi, dated June 24—

These rascals are giving us an immense deal of trouble. We are just where we were a fortnight ago, with the exception of having built a few batteries. The mutineers fight like demons, and, being about six or seven to one, attack us every day. We have lost a great number of noble soldiers and officers, and have killed an enormous number of the enemy; but we are not strong enough to go in at them behind their fortifications. They all sneak behind walls—if we could only fairly see them I think we should easily exterminate them. We got a little reinforcement yesterday of 400 or 500 Europeans; but I don't think now we are more than 3,000 strong, besides three native corps of 600 each. These are the Guides, one Sikh Regiment, and the Ghoorkas—the last are little bits of men from the hills, like Chinese, but first-rate soldiers; they think it great fun, and say it is better than killing deer or tigers. The other two corps are splendid fellows, nearly all Sikhs, who will go anywhere or do anything. Out of five officers in the Guides, in one day one was killed and three others wounded. All these three regiments ought to be remembered for ever by Englishmen.

Yesterday we had a very hard brush with the "Pandyas" as we call them, but as usual polished them off. They say they are getting very disheartened in the city, but we sadly want more men, and shall have to stay here till we get them. This is the first scrimmage in India where the enemy have had an unlimited supply of artillery of every description. They are splendid gunners, and pitch their shells with most disagreeable precision. I was sitting in the battery the day before yesterday smoking a pipe, when a shell came bang behind, and burst in the parapet. It knocked me well forward, but did not even upset a sand bag, to my great joy, for I was rather afraid that the battery was too thin.

Another officer writes from Meerut as follows:—

Our blood is roused. We have seen friends, relations, mothers, wives, children brutally murdered, and their bodies mutilated frightfully. This alone, without the pluck which made us victorious over the Russians, would enable us, with God's assistance, to be victorious over these enemies. As the Riflemen charge (10 to 100), the word is passed, "Remember the ladies, remember the babies!" and everything flies before them. Hundreds are shot down or bayoneted. The Sepoys, it is true, fight like demons, but we are English and they are natives.

The mutineers are desperate, because they are fighting with halts round their necks. We are battering away at Delhi, and troops are arriving fast.

Our batteries are playing on the city and palace of Delhi. The sickness inside is awful; they have their dead and wounded all together, and the stench is frightful, even outside. Two European deserters were cut down at the guns. One had dyed his face, but he called for mercy in English and was in a thousand pieces in a minute. Martial law has been declared, and we hang six or so every evening, most of them the butchers who were engaged in the affray and had assisted here in murder and plunder.

The moment the Sepoys here broke out thousands of villagers swarmed in, and carried off everything. I could write volumes, but horror and disgust stop me. It makes me sick at heart to think of having to trust native regiments again. Our troops are as jolly as possible, and

each man is mad to have his thrust at these devils,—and such thrusts! One man the other day bayoneted two men at once against a wall. He sent a foot of the barrel into the first man, and bent it like a corkscrew. The bayonet is here. Various have been the feats of strength and bravery. One man shot four men out of five who were coming to attack him, and who loaded and fired at him as they advanced; but he was a Rifleman, and had his Minié. The natives cannot understand how their men drop at such an immense distance. They are very fine fellows, the 60th, as indeed are all the English soldiers. Ten of our English cavalry disperse 5,000 of the villagers. The feeling in the country is in our favour, and the people relish but little what the Sepoys do, which is plunder and murder.

A letter from an officer in the besieging force dated from 11th to 24th of June, throws considerable light on the state of affairs before Delhi. On the 13th the mutineers lost 500 dead and 500 wounded in their sortie made by 4,000 troops. The wounded "died in twenties and thirties, having no doctors." The despair of the rebels at this disaster was removed by the arrival on the same evening of the 60th Native Infantry, a native troop of Horse Artillery, and one more native corps. "The two native corps arrived unarmed and encamped outside the city walls."

The gentlemen from inside therefore promised to feed and arm them on condition that they would come out and fight us next day; this they accordingly did, and got such a lesson that they retired in disgust, and have since left us alone.

The writer describes how the British allowed the rebels to construct a battery about three quarters of a mile beyond the walls, but when just finished and one gun already brought down to it, "we sallied out, knocked the whole thing about their ears, bayoneted and shot down a number of those who positively tried to hold their ground, captured their gun, and burnt two or three villages in the vicinity." "Our engineer and artillery officers say they work their guns beautifully, and fully equal us in good shots."

Poor young Wheatley, of the late 54th (one of the few who had escaped the massacre), was taken from the middle of us, a large piece of the shell striking him in the shoulder and nearly cutting him in two. He dropped dead, poor young fellow! Five of us who were sitting within a circle of ten yards of him were more or less struck, but none seriously.

On the 19th the mutineers came out again, having received reinforcements, which they immediately sent out to fight. At the same time a very large force went out a long way and tried to get round into the rear of the camp. A large British force of ours consequently went out to meet the mutineers, and a tremendous fight was the consequence. The arrangements, he says, were bad, and he fears the British loss was nearly equal to the enemy's. "At last, however, the order came to retire; many of our guns were left on the ground till morning, as also our killed and wounded, but were luckily all safely brought back into camp next day." Next day the enemy again came out, but finding they could do no good retired. On the 23rd, at sunrise, the whole city apparently turned out and attacked the besiegers on all sides. The result was serious.

I was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether fifteen hours, without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about one o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mutineers; but at one o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot we had, nearly 100 rounds per man, and had sent back for more ammunition. The men I sent came back with the fearful news there was no more; to leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hailstorm of bullets, round shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns round, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought we should all be done for, when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh men, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back. At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city, after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset.

A letter without date from Colonel Keith Young speaks more hopefully than the foregoing writer:—

We could now take the city in a few hours, if we liked. Our batteries are all erected, but it is thought prudent to wait for reinforcements. Spies have been sent into the city, and returned stating that the besieged are beginning to suffer from hunger and the respectable natives are longing for British rule again. There are about 23,000 men (mutineers and deserters) inside the city. They make sorties every day, but are always repulsed with loss. In one they left 450 dead on the field.

Another letter from the camp says:—

Sickness is on the increase, and if the troops have to remain before Delhi after the rains set in there will be sad accounts of both men and officers.

An officer at Sealkoto writes:—

Sickness inside of Delhi is great, cholera raging, so that every day their numbers are being reduced. The Delhi newspaper is coming out again in an occasional sheet at Lahore under Mr. Wagentreiber. All the Beresfords, with their children, were murdered, and the way the Wagentreibers escaped was wonderful. She drove the carriage with the children inside, and her husband regularly fought the way with his revolvers. He shot four men dead and wounded many more. The King of Delhi has sent off his son to Agra as a *ruse*, but this I should think would not save his neck or pension. . . . As regards our force before Delhi, it must be dreadful in tents, but they seem to keep very healthy. There is a general confidence in General Barnard, though he knows nothing about India.

AN ENCOUNTER UNDER THE WALLS OF DELHI.

The following is from an officer of the Guides, the corps that performed so remarkable a journey from the Punjab. He writes from the camp before Delhi, and describes how three batteries in the city and those on the English side are playing night and day. The mutineers generally sally out every afternoon with a couple of guns and some cavalry, the greater portion of them, however, being infantry. On the 9th of June there was a desperate skirmish, in which young Battye was killed. The writer describes how he himself was wounded, in a vivid style worthy of the Crimean historian:—

The way I got them was this—I was skirmishing along with a number of men, and had helped to pepper the mutineers out of the rocky ground, very nearly down to the city walls, when suddenly a very sharp fire indeed was directed on us from some place in front. I rushed on, calling on the men to follow. After running up about fifty yards I suddenly came up with our commandant and a few men halted in front of a steep ridge of rocks (which formed a splendid breastwork), and over which Daly was unable to scramble, having too few men to force the position, so that my reinforcement was just what was wanted. Even then we had such a sharp fire on us that it appeared doubtful whether we could scramble up the breastwork in the face of it, as the ridge of rocks sloped down towards the enemy, and was a little perpendicular on our side. Up the slope the enemy came running, delivered their fire, and then back again to load. Our poor fellows were not able to deliver a shot and were getting knocked over most cruelly. To stay five minutes in that position was certain death to us all, so Daly and I drew our swords and rushed up the rocks with a hurrah; a yell from behind told us our men were following us as quickly as they could; the brave fellows are no stay-behinds when their officers are in front of them. A few seconds brought a score of them on the field of action. In the meantime our commanding officer (Daly) and myself were over, and rather astonished to find we were quite outnumbered; however, there was no help for it now, except to fight it out. Immediately on jumping over I had the satisfaction of seeing three fellows coming with a rush at me; the first, a great tall fellow, evidently excited to delirium almost by bhang, opium, and churries, raised his sword and made a slashing back-handed cut, which, had it taken full effect, must have rolled my head off. However, my usual good luck came to my help, and instead of cutting at my friend I had just time to change the cut into a guard. My good cavalry sword stood well, though a deep cut was made in the steel; however, my guard having been hurriedly made, and my opponent a stronger man than myself, my sword was beaten down and my cheek laid open. After the blow I had my turn, and gave my friend one across the head, which did not cut him down to the shoulder, as I had imagined (the skull being a very tough article); at the same moment one of our men bayoneted this fellow, and Daly cut him down too. As I got my cheek cut I felt a cut just below my hip. The man who did it was instantly bayoneted, and a moment afterwards a third fellow rushed at me—a rather short little scoundrel; he made a vicious cut at my head too, but, being much taller, I easily guarded it, and, as I stepped a little forward after his blow, I had full time to raise myself, arm, and sword to their full stretch. My sword caught him at the back of the neck and down across the shoulder a fearful gash, and he fell on his face to rise no more, for a dozen bayonets were stuck into him in a moment; at this instant a number of her Majesty's 60th rifles came up, and after a little more fighting the enemy were all shot down or bayoneted. After this I fainted from the profuse bleeding of an artery which was cut in my face, and remember no more till I was picked up and carried back to camp. I was at once patched up by the doctors, and was so well next day that I managed with a little difficulty to go out scrimmaging again; on both these days a good number of the enemy were killed, and our loss was somewhat severe too.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM DELHI.

The following remarkable narrative is given by an officer in a letter to his brother. He attributed his escape to his uncontrollable temper which had hitherto been the course of his life:—

When the alarm was first given that the troops in Delhi had mutinied I was enjoying my meal, but from the atrocities that a friend of mine came in and told me had been committed I left my eating, and looking out, saw seven or eight men dragging a female down the street by the hair of her head, which was very long and black. I could not look upon that without a feeling of horror, not of what would become of myself—I was a man—but for the other poor women who were in Delhi at the time. I went into the house, and soon returned with a rifle, intending to inflict punishment on one, at least, of the miscreants; but I no sooner appeared in the verandah than I was shot at by a black; but he missed me, and for which kind consideration I shot him through the heart. About a dozen ruffians now made an attack on my house, and began battering at the door. I called my friend who had given me the news, and giving him a revolving pistol together with my two servants, each armed with a gun, and myself armed with a revolving pistol in one hand and a sword in the other (these were the arms of poor Harry), I walked boldly down to the door and let them in; as I opened the door I retreated behind it. The blacks came rushing in pell mell, and were rushing up the passage when my friend and two servants came from their concealment and fired at them steadily, which brought three of them down, then clubbing their guns, they rushed on the surprised blacks. At the moment the attack was made by my coup-de-main I stepped out from my hiding-place behind the door, and shot the hindmost villain down with my pistol, and then with all the fury of ten thousand devils I went to work with my sword, wounding here, killing there, and shooting those that stabbed at me. At last there were but five blacks left, and they forced by me and gained the street. I following close behind them, shut the door violently, thereby shutting them out. I went back and found that all three of my assistants had been so mortally wounded that I despaired of their lives, and my fears were quickly dispelled by two of them dying shortly after in the most frightful agony, the other—my dear friend Hancock—dying shortly after. After our killing so many of their men I knew that the house would be attacked and no mercy shown, so I discoloured my face, and assumed the garb of one of the dead blacks, and as I could speak their

language I thought I should pass for a black. I got out by a back way and began hallooing and hooting, and running, and going about where the other blacks were, and so by those means avoided suspicion, incurring the greatest danger of being recognised. I met two or three times with a single black in a lonely place, and such was my hatred of them that I could not restrain myself from killing them. One time, after I had killed a man and was looking over him, a body of blacks came up and would have struck me to the earth had I not called out fiercely in their language that I would avenge him, and suddenly starting from my standing place called out to an imaginary fellow to stop, swearing he was the murderer. I bounded away, the others with me, but failed to catch the fellow. When the blacks made a sortie I smuggled myself in with them, and came over to the side of my friends, where I was warmly received. I got wounded in the engagement, but revenged myself upon them, for I fought with all the desperation of madness.

It would appear that this officer must have remained in Delhi in disguise, at least until Wilson's force came up to Gaze-ood-deen, perhaps later, before he could have had an opportunity of going over to his countrymen.

THE PUNJAB.

A letter from a member of the civil service in the Punjab contains some interesting items of news and rumours. It is dated June 27th. He says: "It is not known what the Rohilund mutineers are doing, but they have not marched to Delhi. The 15th and 30th, who revolted at Nusseerabad, not however murdering their officers, though they partially tried to do so, have joined the Delhi garrison. Directly fresh conspirators arrive they are sent out by the others to attack our force. In every such attack the rebels have been signally punished. It is said that the 9th Native Infantry, one of the corps inside Delhi, repents, and will not fire on the British. This is not improbable, and if true, I for one should be glad if some *locus penitentiae* could be found for this regiment. All communication with India below Delhi is cut off, and we hear from Calcutta only *via* Bombay. In the Punjab the most perfect tranquillity prevails. A remnant of the Jullundur mutineers has probably reached Delhi, but the greater part must have perished by the way. That station is now the head-quarters of the moveable column under Brigadier Nicholson. After entering into particulars of the disarming of nearly the whole native force in the Punjab, not because they were inclined to revolt, but because "Sir John Lawrence thought well not to risk having Lahore or Peshawur made a second Delhi by standing on false delicacy," the writer says that the irregular regiments of Sikhs and Punjaubees "are proving the very safety of the empire." He thus notices the death of Captain Battye of the Guides Corps, which marched from Peshawur to Delhi, 570 miles, in twenty-two days. He says:—

Their gallant adjutant, one of those Europeans who can impart such a spirit to a native regiment, was killed almost the day after he got to Delhi. Many of your Indian readers will know poor Quintin Battye, a joyous, boyish, but noble fellow, whose every thought was honour. He was hit in the stomach by a round shot and only lived a few hours. He smiled at a comrade who came to see him, and quoted the old tag, which when so quoted ceases to be true, "Well, old fellow, 'dulce et decorum est pro patria mori'; you see it's my case."

All the native gentry in the Punjab have evinced loyal intentions, and the few remaining powerful chiefs have given and are giving most hearty assistance. The population in the Punjab is becoming tranquil, having been at first naturally much disturbed. The courts are open, and business goes on as usual.

There was an intention at one time to suppress the native newspapers, but they are, I think wisely, permitted, though under a censorship. Even the schools are working without interruption. For Chamberlain's appointment to be adjutant-general, it really makes one think that the age of administrative reform is coming at last. Let me add that the mystery of the circulation of the "chupatties," or cakes, is not yet solved, but it has been ascertained beyond all doubt that that mystery was directly connected with this outbreak.

Extract from a letter dated Peshawur, June 30:—

We are certainly in a dangerous situation, we only get one night in bed as the duty becomes so heavy, and then we must lie in our clothes with our muskets beside us; and, to add to our trouble, we have to find a strong guard over the families of the officers. If there is not some speedy assistance sent us from Europe we have a poor chance of maintaining our ground.

STERN MEASURES OF REPRESSION.

The following extract from a letter written by an artillery officer at Peshawur, under date June 26, shows the stern system in force in that territory—and its success:—

We have formed here a beautiful 6-pounder horse battery, with 160 Europeans attached, the only battery in India in which the drivers are not natives. We disbanded the 10th Irregular Cavalry here, and then disbanded them for not charging the 55th Native Infantry, who were in open mutiny, when ordered to do so. We managed to get these doves, as they are called, dismounted within 100 yards of the guns, sent a party to seize their horses at their pickets, then commanded them to lay down their arms, then sent searchers to relieve them of their paraphernalia, made them take off their coats, then ordered them to take off their boots. Fancy a cavalry regiment hard at work taking off each others' boots, under the influence of artillery! Each man was then given eight annas (12d.), the whole secured, marched off to the river side, where they are to be embarked in boats and sent down the Indus, where I expect every mother's son will have a chance of being drowned in the rapids. We had a night alarm a short time since caused by the explosion of little mines in the city in honour of a wedding. Well, next morning the persons concerned and those who worked at the mines were tied up and received such a flogging as they will not easily forget.

We stand no nonsense here. The general swears he will maintain discipline.

What a wonderful mercy the telegraph communication has been kept up in the Punjab; here is a use it was put to: A letter was intercepted at Pindie, which said, "Three natives of high rank (giving names) sit in council to-morrow to decide what to do against the English." Telegraph said, "Let a spy attend and report." This was done, and in a few minutes after the outlines of the plot were before Lawrence. Telegraph again, "Hang them all three." In fifteen minutes more they were hung. Short work.

THE MUTINY AT PUTTEYPORE.—A NOBLE VICTIM.

Among the numerous examples of heroism of which every mail from India now brings an account, few are more striking than that given by Mr. Robert Tucker, the late judge of Putteypore. Actuated by a chivalrous sense of duty, he remained at his station when all other Europeans had quitted it, and by giving and promising rewards to such native officers as should serve faithfully, and himself fearlessly riding about the city wherever danger appeared, or he thought that his presence might be useful, he endeavoured, but in vain, to stem the tide of insurrection. When the gaol had been broken open and the treasury plundered, Mr. Robert Tucker made his last stand, single-handed, on the top of the cutchery, and many of his assailants fell before his fire before he himself sank under a volley from the rebels. He was one of the most generous and high-minded of the company's servants. It had been his custom for years personally to administer to the wants of the poor natives—the sick, the blind, and the leper; and many of those who were fed by his bounty will have cause to mourn him who has died the death of a hero, animated by the firm courage of a Christian.

THE MUTINY AT BAREILLY.

An officer who is safe at Nanee Tal, a retreat for a great number of Europeans, in the hill district of Rohilund, gives a graphic account of the mutiny of the 68th and 18th Native Infantry. He states that Moradabad had fallen into the hands of the rebels with its treasury, also the treasures of Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore.

Sunday, the 31st of May, was the day fixed by them for the murder of all the Europeans, and especially of their officers. Two companies of Colonel Troup's own regiment (the 68th) surrounded his house to shoot him. He was warned by his bearer, and fled through a back door, jumped on his horse, and galloped off. All the gentlemen in Bareilly had slept every night before this outbreak in their clothes, with pistols at their side and horses saddled, ready to fly at a moment's warning, as they knew of the disaffection of the troops. Owing to the forethought and wisdom of Colonel Troup, all the ladies had been sent up here as soon as the first panic was felt, and by this, humanly speaking, they were all saved, for they would have been terribly in the way when it came to the push at the last. Mr. Barwell and Mr. Hunter, of the 18th, are safe here. . . . The most horrible thing is that several gentlemen and a merchant with his wife, mother, and children, were dragged before a man at Bareilly, a wretch who called himself the Rajah, but who I believe was a Bunnia. They were hiding in a native's house in the city; the house was searched, they were taken before the man, and their heads cut off. Mr. Alexander (Commissioner of Bareilly), who is now safe here, was in bed very ill when the signal gun for murdering went off; his servant rushed in and told him to fly. He was so ill that he declared he could not ride, but some one pushed him on, and then came a shower of bullets and grapeshot round his head, and his horse ran away with him, luckily the right road. Some of the officers had hair-breadth escapes. The Sepoys were actually posted on the parade-ground, at regular distances, coolly taking aim. The Artillery, with their native officers, were firing with the guns against their officers. The whole thing was most awful. The townspeople then got up, and there was a terrible fight between Mussulmans and Hindoos and Sepoys for the treasure. Thousands of Hindoos have been killed. At Moradabad the Mussulmans are very violent. A company of Ghorkas are in this station, and guns; and all the gentlemen have been formed into a militia, called the Kumaon Militia, subject to Captain Ramsay in every way.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

Captain J. Carey, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, in a letter to a brother in the civil service, describes his extraordinary escape during the mutiny at Mynpore, whither, with three brother officers, he was proceeding to assist in suppressing the mutinous spirit:—

We cantered along, all merrily, in the morning, talking of how we would open the road to Allyghur, and carry all before us, and after riding about eleven miles we came up in sight of the men apparently going along the road and quite orderly. They were on one road, we on another. I said, "Let us cross the plain and meet them." As we approached they faced towards us and halted, and when we had cantered up to within about fifty yards of them one or two of the native officers rode out to meet us, and said in a low voice, "Fly, Sahibs, fly." Upon this poor Hayes said to me as we wheeled round our horses, "Well, we must now fly for our lives," and away we went with the two troops after us like demons, yelling and sending the bullets from their carbines flying all round us. Thank God neither I nor my horse was hit. Hayes was riding on the side nearest the troopers, and before we had gone many yards I saw a native officer go up alongside of him, and with one blow cut him from his saddle. It was the work of an instant, and took much less time than I have to relate it. On they all came shouting after me, and every now and then "ping" came a ball near me. Indeed, I thought my moments were numbered, but as I neared the road at the end of the maidan a ditch presented itself. It was but a moment I thought, dug my spurs hard in, and the mare flew over it, though she nearly fell on the other side; fortunately, I recovered her, and in another moment I was leaving all behind but two Sowars, who followed me and poor Hayes's horse tearing on after me. On seeing this I put my pistol into my holster, having reserved my fire until a man was actually upon me, and took a pull at the mare, as I had still a long ride for it,

and knew my riding must now stand me a good turn; so I raised the mare as much as I could, keeping those fiends about 100 yards in rear, and they, I suppose, seeing I was taking it easy, and not urging my horse, but merely turning round every now and then to watch them, pulled up, after chasing me two good miles. Never did I know a happier moment, and most fervently did I thank God for saving my life. Hayes's Arab came dashing along, and passed me; I still continued to ride on at a strong pace, fearful of being taken and murdered by some who had taken a short cut unknown to me. Thus up to the sixth mile from home did I continue to fly, when, finding my mare completely done, and meeting one of our Sowars, I immediately stopped him, jumped up behind, and ordered him to haste back to Mynpore. After going about a mile on this beast we came up to poor Hayes's horse, which had been caught, so on him I sprang, and he bore me back safely to cantonments. It was, indeed, a ride for life or death, and only when I alighted at the magistrate's kutcherry, in which all the Europeans were assembled, did I feel at all comfortable. One old Sikh Sirdar with two followers, who stood aloof from these acts of murder, and one of Hayes's servants brought in his body, and from them I learned that poor young Fayer's and Barber's remains were also being brought in. A dastardly villain of a Sowar stole behind poor young Fayer, as he was drinking at a well, and with one blow of his tulwar in his neck killed him; he fell back, his head half severed from his body. The old Sikh rushed forward to raise him, and ordered them to seize the murderer, when another man said, "What! are you with these Caffres; take care of yourself." On raising poor young Fayer's head the poor man breathed his last. Barber fled up the road, several giving chase; he shot one horse, and two of the Sowars, when he was hit with a ball and then cut down, his property taken off, his horse seized, and then they all rode off towards Delhi. Fayer was killed about ten minutes before we came up, then they killed poor Hayes, and then Barber. Thus you see, through the mercy of God, I escaped sharing these poor fellows' fate. I am now with some eight other in the Kutcherry of Mynpore; we have lots of arms and ammunition.

LETTER FROM A LADY AT AGRA.

A lady writing from Agra, under date June 27, describes the outbreak there on the 14th. Herself, her husband, and another lady, were hidden in a house, which the Sepoys attacked by pulling off the roof and firing at them.

There were about twenty of these horrid-looking men, and quite drunk. He was not wounded and rushed on, they pursuing him, and fired at him as he ran. I then rushed forward too, and at first they fired at me as well, but then they dragged me away. I never saw — after this; but I have since heard that he was killed two or three compounds farther on. . . . After I suppose they had killed —, the Sepoys came back to us; they pushed all the ladies into a little hut that was near, and then they all crowded in and mocked at us, and threatened us with death, worse than death. They then took us to the lines. After keeping us there some time, they said they would not kill us, as we were only women, and they had killed our husbands, and so they crammed about six ladies into a carriage and sent us away. I cannot tell you the misery of the five days it took us to reach Agra. Our lives were in danger the whole time, both from villagers and from parties of Sepoys we fell in with. They held loaded pistols and naked swords over us again and again. Our party altogether consisted of eight ladies, besides four sergeants' wives and a number of children. We had nothing but grain to eat and water to drink. One sergeant's wife died on the way from a sunstroke. We had no covering to our heads, and some had no shoes. The Sepoys had robbed us of everything; they even took the ladies' wedding-rings. I tied mine round my waist, and so have kept it. At last we reached here. . . . Every night we expect an attack. There is only one English regiment here; and in the gaol there are 3,000 of the worst characters.

FEMALE HEROISM.

After describing the mutiny at Mhow, where the Sepoys did all they could by professions of fidelity to catch their officers in a trap, an officer observes:—

Throughout all, I cannot express the admiration I feel at the way the ladies have behaved—cheerful, and assisting every way in their power. Poor things, without servants or quarters, huddled together, they have had to do everything for themselves, and employ all their time in sewing bags for powder for the guns, well knowing the awful fate that awaits them if the place is taken. There has not been a sign of fear. They bring us tea or any little thing they can, and would even like to keep watch on the bastions if we would let them. . . . This is not a regular fort—merely a sort of store-place for spare guns, &c. But we are putting it in as defensible a state as we can, and I think we shall stagger a few before they capture it. Martial law is proclaimed, and a gallows in course of erection outside the fort-gates. Mercy is a word we have scratched out; in fact, mercy to them is death to us.

THE MUTINY AT AURUNGABAD.

We have already recorded the mutiny of the Nizam's Irregular Cavalry at Aurungabad, a city in the Bombay Presidency, having railway communication with that capital. The movement, which was important, as the first sign of disaffection in the Bombay army, was suppressed by General Woodburn, but not with that vigour which satisfied European officers and on-lookers, who wanted at once to march on the place, "smash the mutineers, and strike a decisive blow." A gentleman at Ahmednugger describes how the work was done. It was resolved to march to the mutineers' intrenchments:—

Two guns and a squadron of the dragoons were left to guard the bridge in case of a rising of the Nizam's artillery or infantry, and we went on up to the cavalry lines, which we reached at twelve. A long line of white tents, with horses picketed in front, showed us where they were, and the general galloped over the ground to select a good position. All the officers were of course with their regiments, so that in the general's staff were only his Aide-de-Camp Macdonald, Deputy-Adjutant-General Coley, Mayne, Abbott, and myself. The cavalry bugles were sounded, and men ordered to fall in on foot except their mounted (native) officers. Abbott then rode past them, and ordered the few men who had remained faithful to fall out of the ranks, leaving the mutineers

in a body in front of their lines. The guns of Woolcombe's battery were then ordered to be loaded with canister, and drawn up within thirty yards, and the general, with Abbott and the other four of us, rode up to the ranks. Abbott was then ordered to speak to the men, and he did so, asking them their reason for disobeying orders and for mutinying, reminding them that Government never dreamt of attempting to make them change their religion, and of the punishment which awaited them. The mounted officer, a Jemadar, who commanded this troop, and who was one of the principal instigators of the affair, here broke out, "It is not good; it is all false!" Abbott drew his pistol, and would have shot him as he stood, for speaking in rank is equivalent to open mutiny; but the general turned to him and said, "Captain Abbott, I desire that you will not fire on your own men." So Abbott put up his pistol and went on with his harangue. After another minute the Jemadar broke out again, "It is not true; it is all false. Brothers all, prime and fire!" Upon this, with a clash, out came all their pistols; and, had they fired, we six must have fallen, as we were not five yards from them. My pistol, a revolver, was in my hand in a moment, and as I was next to the Jemadar I feel confident I could have shot him before he had time to raise his. But a panic seized them, and they bolted towards their lines, and we rode back behind the guns. Woolcombe had dismounted, and was pointing a gun at them himself; the portfire was lighted, and one word only was wanted to blow every soul of them to the four winds, and thus strike a decisive and terrible blow, which would never have been forgotten; but the word was not given. The general allowed them to get to their horses, and then, as they stood in a group mounting, some 260 yards off, Woolcombe ran to another gun, armed and pointed it, and, losing his patience at not being ordered to fire, sung out, "May I fire, sir?" If any answer was returned, certainly no order was given; and the rascals got to their horses and were up on them and away in a moment. Then came the order to fire just as they were getting under cover of some buildings; some twenty-nine shots were fired at them, but without effect, only killing some few horses and a poor Ghorawalla. The dragons were then ordered to charge, as the mutineers had by this time cleared their lines, and were drawn up in a line on a plain to our right, out of shot of the guns. Forward went the 14th at a gallop, and the men of the 1st waited in a line till the 14th were tolerably near them, and then each man turned his horse's head and dispersed in every possible different direction. The dragons caught and cut down some half-dozen, and the rest got away. Towards the evening nearly seventy of those who had escaped were taken or given up, and this reduced the number of those who have actually got away to about fifty-five. The Jemadar who had first drawn his pistol was missing altogether, and no tidings could be got of him, though the general was most anxious to secure him.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

Dr. Batson, escaping from Delhi, was stripped on the road to Kurnaul. "I proceeded," he says, "naked as I was born, towards Kurnaul, in the hope that I might overtake the officers and ladies who had fled in that direction; but before I had proceeded a mile I saw two Sowars, who had evidently failed in overtaking their officers. They rode up to me with drawn swords, and exclaimed, 'Ferungee! hy! maro, maro!' I threw myself in a supplicating position, and, being intimate with the Mohammedan religion, and speaking the Hindostani, I commenced uttering the most profound praises in behalf of their prophet Mohammed, and begged they would spare my life if they believed that Imam Mendhee would come to judge the world. I made every moral appeal to them (after escaping the first cut they made at my throat, which I did by falling down—they being mounted, could not well reach me); my entreaties were listened to, and they let me go, saying, 'Had you not asked for mercy in the name of the Prophet, you should have died like the rest of the Kafirs.' I was dreadfully excited and could scarcely stand, but as I felt that I must proceed I continued my journey." He was saved from other furious Mohammedans by some benevolent Hindoos. "A rumour now was set on foot that several Sowars had been deputed to hunt for the Ferungees in the different villages, and it was considered prudent that I should quit Badree under the escort of a Fugueer Jogee. This man came and offered to convey me anywhere that I might please, but stated that it was not safe a moment for me to remain where I was. I then started for Bursooah, where I remained the night. This Fugueer at his friend's dyed all my clothes and gave me necklaces of beads (oodrach), &c., to assume the garb of a Fugueer myself. After making all preparations to pass as a Fugueer I commenced my pilgrimage with him. He took me to several villages and passed me off as a Cashmeeree, 'Dadoo Puntee, Fugueer Jogee.' In all the villages that I passed I was cross-questioned; but understanding their 'Jotish' religion and oaths, I met with every kindness, some giving me pice, others food. The Hindoos all expressed the most merciful feelings towards the Ferungees, while the Mohammedans could not disguise their murderous feelings. I was taken to a village to the house of Sewak Doss, Sunt Fugueer Kubbeeree; understanding his code of religion, and being able to recite several Kubbeeree Kubbits, he received me in every kindness. I told him I was a Cashmeeree; but the sage could not reconcile his mind that I was a Cashmeeree with blue eyes. He said, 'Your language, gesture, clothes, &c., are all complete, but your blue eyes betray you—you are surely a Ferungee.' I disclosed to him that I was. Nevertheless, as I had acquired the Kubbeeree oaths, he continued to behave the same." Dr. Batson finally reached Race in safety.

ATROCITIES OF THE MUTINEERS.

The commercial letter of Messrs. Mackay and Co., dated Calcutta, 18th June, describes some of the atrocities committed by the revolted troops in various parts of the Bengal Presidency:—

Imagine the father of a family, bound hand and foot, compelled to witness the dishonour of his wife, the life-

less remains of his babe hung round his neck. The villains, still thinking something wanting to aggravate his feelings of horror and dismay, severed the head from the body of the mother, and bound this also around his neck. Not yet satisfied with their dreadful work, they seized the poor man's two remaining children, infants of three and four years old, killed them, cut off their heads, and strung them also around his neck, taunting him with all the obscene language the native dialect so readily furnishes, until they thought he was dying, and when, fearing they might lose the last opportunity of torturing the man, a dagger was plunged into his heart, and he died, with the heads of all those he held most dear on this earth resting lifelessly upon his breast. We have related but one instance only amongst the many that have come to our knowledge, whereas almost every act of these villains has been marked with something equally horrible.

A letter from Calcutta, dated July 4, says:—

How to describe all the enormities that have taken place throughout British India, I know not. The overland newspapers will be full enough of news, but a deal that appears in correspondents' letters in the Calcutta daily newspapers will not be found in the overland papers, and a deal more that we hear of by private letters, that do not find publication, as being too heart-rending and shocking to put into print. No savages in the Pacific Ocean could be capable of doing what these scoundrel mutineers have been guilty of. Women and children slaughtered and mangled in a most cruel manner; young girls of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age, violated by mutineers, exhausted to death, their breasts and limbs cut off, and pariah dogs fed with the flesh of their victims, cut from their bones; these acts are among numerous others that we learn by private communications, the victims English women and young ladies, some only lately returned from England, thus treated before the eyes of their parents!

The same writer asserts that the leaders of the mutiny are Mohammedans, not Hindoos; and he is of opinion that "Russia was originally at the bottom of all that India is suffering;" that there was a great plot during the war for an invasion of India by Persians and Afghans, to be joined by the King of Delhi and the King of Oude; and that for a long time there have been incendiaries all over India.

LETTER FROM COLONEL NEILL.

The following is a letter from the gallant Colonel Neill, who so gallantly relieved Allahabad. It is dated from that city, June 30, and it will be seen with regret that this able officer has been almost beaten by the fatigues of his arduous duties, and was at that date unable himself to press forward to the relief of Cawnpore:—

I have driven all the insurgents away from about this. On the 16th I gave them a great smashing. Got two Fusiliers killed, and young Bailey, a gallant officer, severely wounded, as also some of our men, one of whom has since died; but all will do well, young Bailey included, I hope. I have no animals to drag my guns, and no way of getting far out of the fort; besides, the fearful heat made it sudden death to the European soldiers to move without tents. However, what I did had the effect of striking great terror into them all. They were seized with a panic, took to quarrelling among themselves, and went off, leaving the two guns they had got on the night of the mutiny and many arms. It has been a great blow. Authority is re-established, and we have been settling down things wonderfully. A large force is to be collected here, and I am getting all ready for their movement. I have not been able as yet to send a single man towards Cawnpore. I had no carriage, no means of moving a man out; everything had been destroyed. The road from this to Cawnpore is in the hands of the enemy. No food to be procured, so I have been helpless, with Cawnpore only 120 miles off, to relieve it. The awful heat, too, was against me. Certain death, moving troops, without or with only a few tents, along that road; besides, I could not leave this, the most important fortress in India, insecure. To cover all, cholera attacked us with fearful virulence. Within three days, there were 121 cases in the Fusiliers alone, and fifty-seven deaths. I was so exhausted for a few days, I was obliged to lie down constantly, and only able to get up when the attacks were going on, and then I was obliged to sit down on the batteries to give my orders and directions; but I always had the greatest confidence in myself, although I felt almost dying, as it were, at times, from complete exhaustion. Yet I kept up heart, and here I am, thank God, as well as ever. The cholera has now entirely left us. It was caused by the excessive filth which I found had been allowed to accumulate here. I have been much galled at not being able to push on troops to Cawnpore, but in a few hours 400 Europeans, two guns, 300 Sikhs, and the few cavalry I have, start, and will have to fight their way along the road. They have to carry all their provisions with them. This party will be backed up by others, which will keep open the communication, as I feel certain it will get on to Cawnpore. I do not myself leave this. I send Major Renard in command, with orders and instructions, and if he acts up to them all will be right.

LETTER FROM DR. DUFF.

A letter from this distinguished missionary, published in the *Edinburgh Witness*, contains the following passages:—

Every day still continues to bring us tidings of fresh horrors. Formerly, of all life in India, the *safest* was British life. Of this I have had ample evidence in my own experience,—having travelled, not only through its more civilised parts, but through some of its wildest regions, solitary and alone, unprotected by aught save the guardian care of a gracious Providence,—often for days, and sometimes for weeks, not seeing the face of a white man. But now,—change, revolution!—throughout the north-west provinces, the earliest seat of Indian civilisation,—the most insecure of all life is British life. At this moment, British life, undefended by walls and cannon, is not worth half a second's purchase.

One of the escaped from Fyzabad, in Oude, writes:—"On Monday last (8th inst.) I had, with all the officers of the regiment, to run away to save our lives. We got into an open boat, and tried to work our way to Dinapore; but we have been *hunted like dogs*, and have been twice taken prisoners, and robbed of everything we had. I have hardly a thing remaining, excepting the shirt and trousers I have on, and which I have not taken off for seven days."

An eye-witness to the brutal conduct of the mutinous Sepoys at Allahabad, and who himself had a narrow escape from their ruthless hands, thus writes:—"A next-door English neighbour of mine was visited one night by a gang of upwards of two dozen Sepoys, fully equipped with destructive arms. On the hue and cry being given, I went up to the terrace of my house, and saw with my own eyes the rascals cutting into two an infant boy of two or three years of age, while playing with his mother; next, they hacked into pieces the lady; and subsequently, most shockingly and horribly, the husband." The writer made his escape by a back-door, and, by means of a bamboo, he managed to cross the Ganges, and make his way through multiplied difficulties to Benares.

Affecting evidences of the villainies that have been practised are ever and anon casting up. The other day, in the neighbourhood of Benares, a detachment of Europeans fell in with twenty-one Sepoys in disguise, who wished to pass themselves off as poor villagers that had been "looted"—that is, plundered. On searching their persons, however, each of them had about seventy rupees in cash, besides gold and silver jewels covered with blood—showing but too clearly the brutal way in which they must have been taken off our poor murdered countrywomen.

At one of the stations, a lady, in panic terror, had hidden herself in an obscure corner of the house. Through a chink or crevice in the partition she saw the bleeding head of one of her children rolled as a ball across the floor; and on emerging from her hiding-place, beheld the fragments of another scattered about!

Here is another variety of incident in the terrible tragedy now enacting in the north-west, as related by an eye-witness:—"An officer and his wife were attacked by many sowars, or mutineers of native cavalry. The brave officer singly shot dead seven of them on the spot, and at last was overcome by a number of the rebels. Instead, however, of allowing himself to be disgraced by the scoundrels, under the pressure of the awful emergency, he first killed his wife, and then put an end to his own life!

Every disclosure which of late has been made goes to demonstrate that it has been the result of a long-concocted Mohammedan conspiracy against the supremacy and rule of Great Britain in India. Information received from arrested spies and papers found in their possession serves to implicate the ex-King of Oude, and especially his Prime Minister the Nawab Ali Nukhi Khan—one of the cleverest and wildest of Asiatic intriguers. Indeed, it is said that since his imprisonment in Fort William the latter openly avows that he has had a principal share in contriving and working out the deeply-laid plot, and that he glories in having done so, adding that he has woven a web around the British Government which it will not disentangle for many a day. To all appearance the titular Emperor of Delhi and members of his family have also been deeply implicated in the dark and foul conspiracy. In time the whole truth may gradually be unfolded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Onseley, chief agent to the king of Oude denies that that sovereign is paid an income of 150,000l. sterling. He "has never accepted any pension from the East India Company." Is not this an equivocation?

A letter from Meerut says:—"Nothing could be better than the conduct of the entire civil service; many have devotedly sacrificed their lives at out-of-the-way stations, determined to try and keep order as long as they lived."

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Madras Presidency, June 30, 1857:—"The distribution of cakes still continues, and the insurrection appears to be slowly spreading over the whole country."

The *Indus* has arrived with the heavy portion of the last mail. Its passengers confirm the statement that the revolt is a Mussulman movement, and that the Hindoos have been made a cat's-paw of by the wily and warlike Mohammedans. They assert that if it were not for the deplorable atrocities committed, the revolt was not to be regretted, as nothing else would have induced the British public to have given any attention to Indian affairs. It was well known to the authorities in India that extensive secret societies have been formed in India, and that the natives communicated with each other by signs and symbols. The authorities thought that these signs and symbols were connected with some peaceful religious movement, and had not the slightest idea that they related to a well-planned and gigantic military insurrection.

It is said that a plan has been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House for establishing a postal communication with India *via* Asiatic Turkey. It is calculated that by making arrangements with the Arab chiefs a mail could be brought to Constantinople in about fourteen days, whence its principal contents could instantly be despatched in a telegraphic message to London by the British Ambassador. As intelligence from India cannot at present reach England in less than from twenty-six to twenty-eight days, about ten days or a fortnight would thus be saved. The assumption is that from Kurrachee to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, the time occupied by steamer would be four days, and that thence the mail could be transmitted by the Arabs to Seleucia, on the Mediterranean, in four days, from which port it would be carried by steamer to Constantinople in five days. Another route, which would probably take a day longer, would be from Bussorah to Beyrout, and thence to Constantinople. According to some authorities an uninterrupted land despatch from Bussorah to Constantinople would be the quickest, and might be accomplished so that, including the steam transit from Kurrachee to Bussorah, the entire route should be traversed in twelve days.

No fewer than two generals, nine colonels, seven majors, twenty-nine captains, and thirty-two lieutenants, proceeded by the overland route on the 4th of August; and one general, eight colonels, two

majors, thirty-one captains, and nineteen lieutenants, left by the same route on the 20th inst.; making a total of 140 officers. This number does not include the officers of the 42nd, 97th, 34th, and Company's Service, who have gone out in ships.

The *Globe* says:—"The despatch of troops to India has lowered our home establishment of infantry of the line to fourteen battalions, instead of forty, the proper proportion for the united kingdom. The arrival of four regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will augment the home strength to eighteen battalions; but, on the other hand, it is more than probable that a further reduction will take place in consequence of the despatch of more regiments to India. It has been determined to make a considerable addition to the army immediately, which will consist, at the least, of twenty new battalions of infantry."

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON THE INDIAN CRISIS.

Sir James Graham laid the foundation of a new dock, to be called the Silloth Dock, on the Solway, on Tuesday. In the course of his speeches he made some remarks on the Indian mutiny. Standing on the stone, he appealed to his hearers and the country to be united, make a great effort, and sustain the honour and integrity of the British dominions.—

I am satisfied that the determination of the British people will be unanimous; that that empire which we have won with our best hearts' blood of our children we are ready to preserve; and that as one man we shall rise in defence of our great possessions in India. The loss of that empire would be the commencement of our downfall; the maintenance of it will prove that we have not degenerated.

The company dined together, and Sir James made another speech, in the course of which he said—

I say with pride and satisfaction, that, now growing an old man, I do perceive in the great body of the people of this country, within the last quarter of a century, the most marked improvement. They are more highly intelligent; they are better instructed. Their love of liberty is not abated; but the love of order is more universally pervading. And a people so free, so instructed, by nature so gallant, cannot, in my opinion, fail to send forth to the most distant part of the earth soldiers and sailors—freemen like themselves, volunteers, to uphold the honour of their native land, to sustain the renown of our flag, and to prevent the ignominy that such an empire as ours should perish. I do not believe it. An empire which the Clives and Wellesleys have won a Canning will not lose.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the state of those British possessions in North America which are under the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a licence to trade, have agreed to their report. The following are the more important portions of this interesting document:—The territory over which the company now exercise rights is of three descriptions; first, the land held by charter, or Rupert's Land; second, the land held by licence, or the Indian territory; third, Vancouver's Island. For the nature of the tenure by which these countries are severally connected with the company, your committee would refer to the evidence they have received and the documents appended to their report. Among the various objects of imperial policy which it is important to attain, your committee consider that it is essential to meet the just and reasonable wishes of Canada, to be enabled to annex to her territory such portion of the land in her neighbourhood as may be available to her for the purposes of settlement, with which lands she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your committee apprehend that the district on the Red River and the Saskatchewan are among those likely to be desired for early occupation. It is of great importance that the peace and good order of those districts should be effectually secured. Your committee trust that there will be no difficulty in effecting arrangements as between her Majesty's Government and the Hudson's Bay Company by which these districts may be ceded to Canada on equitable principles, and within the districts thus annexed to her the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease. Your committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to her Majesty's Government to consider its details more maturely before the act of Parliament is prepared, which will probably be necessary to carry it into effect. In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the government of the Red River district, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable. Your committee are of opinion that it will be proper to terminate the connection of the Hudson's Bay Company with Vancouver's Island as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favouring the development of the great natural advantages of that important colony. Means should also be provided for the ultimate extension of the colony over any portion of the adjoining continent, to the west of the Rocky Mountains, on which permanent settlement may be found practicable. As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's Land or in the Indian territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement to any extent by the European race for the purposes of colonisation, the opinion at which your committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations:—1. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North

America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained in those territories. 2. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population from a system of open competition in the fur trade, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present; and, 3. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the more valuable fur-bearing animals in the course of a few years. For these reasons your committee are of opinion that whatever may be the validity or otherwise of the rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company under the charter, it is desirable that they should continue to enjoy the privilege of exclusive trade which they now possess, except so far as those privileges are limited by the foregoing recommendations.

THE HARVEST.

An immense breadth of land has been cleared during the week in prime order. The wheat cut previous to the rains has been sprouted to some extent in Lincolnshire, and, we fear, in the Midland counties, which have suffered the most; but north of the Humber and in Scotland such is not the case; and with the exception of a dingy and dark sample in appearance, the grain going up in good order and in a satisfactory state generally. Though severe local damage has been sustained in exposed and low situations where there have been heavy floods, rain was so much wanted for the root crops and grass lands, that, as a whole, it may prove a benefit to the country. An almost magical effect has been already produced.—*Mark-lane Express*.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire, under Friday's date, it was stated that "harvest operations are progressing rapidly." From the Wolds of Lincolnshire, under the same date, it was observed—"The weather is now very favourable for harvest operations, and corn is once more in good condition; but the wheat which was cut before the rain will be found much injured by sprouting." The barleys have suffered more than the wheat.

Speaking of Yorkshire, the *Sheffield Independent* says:—Providence has now favoured us with more than a week of beautiful weather for the harvest. The warm, rainy weather of last week did immense mischief. The ripe corn was sprouting in every direction. Probably more harm was never done in a short time than between the 6th and 13th August.

In the south of England nearly all the corn is now carried, and shows a most satisfactory yield. In the Midland districts harvest work has made great progress, and is daily extending northwards.

The corn market on Monday was very heavy, owing to the splendid harvest weather. New English wheat was quoted 4s. to 6s., and old and foreign 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower than that day week.

Since 1826 there has not been so favourable a season in Ireland as the present, and a week or so more of the brilliant weather we have had during August is all that is now wanted to realise the prospect of an early and abundant harvest. There are no longer any complaints of failure in the potato crop, the symptoms of blight which had shown themselves in some localities in the course of the last month having quite disappeared.

The accounts of the wheat crop of France are better than ever—the produce is now said to be "extraordinary;" at the same time the harvest seems to be good in every department, and thus railway receipts are diminished by the cessation of the transport of grain from North to South.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and elder children, reached Cherbourg, in the *Victoria and Albert*, on Tuesday, landed at the dockyard, inspected the works, and drove into the country. In the evening her Majesty entertained the officers of the place at dinner. On Wednesday the Queen returned to Osborne, calling at Alderney on the way. The address of the authorities of Cherbourg to the Queen contained the following passage:—

The 18th August will be inscribed in their memories as a precious and memorable day. Queen Victoria is the first British Sovereign who has visited Cherbourg since Normandy ceased to belong to great Britain. The last English monarch whom Cherbourg received within its walls was Henry V., in the year 1420, under circumstances very different from the present.

The Queen replied in the most gracious manner, telling the mayor that—

She was last year on the point of visiting Cherbourg, and that she now congratulated herself on having been able to realise her intention, since she had seen the magnificent works accomplished at that port with a perseverance which did honour to the engineering skill of France.

On Monday her Majesty gave the annual *fête* in honour of the Prince Consort's birthday to the seamen of the Royal yachts, the Trinity-house, Coast-guardmen, and detachment of infantry stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workpeople employed on the Osborne estate. Dinner was prepared for nearly 600 persons, who sat down at 3 o'clock in tents erected for the occasion. The court is expected to arrive at Balmoral on the 29th inst., the day originally fixed. The Earl of Clarendon will accompany her Majesty to Scotland as the Secretary of State in attendance.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for Friday. The Court will arrive in town from Osborne to-morrow (Thursday), on which day a Privy Council will be held for settling the Queen's Speech.

Sir Edwin Landseer's health is improving at

Brighton, and a hope is held out that "he will shortly be enabled to resume his ordinary vocation." The Galway Election Commission will sit in September.

Lieutenant Henry Berkeley, a son, we (*Cheltenham Examiner*) believe, of Mr. Henry Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, has been appointed to the command of the gunboat *Forward*.

Lieut.-General Sir W. Codrington has gone to Konigswater on the Rhine to be in attendance on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. [Rather a descent for the Crimean Commander-in-Chief.]

On Saturday morning the marriage of Lord Ashley, eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, with Lady Harriet Chichester, only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal, was celebrated at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large party, comprising the friends of both families.

The Post-Laureate, Mr. A. Tennyson, is at present staying at Tent Lodge, Coniston, where he will remain about a month. We regret to hear that he is not at the present time in very good health.—*Kendal Mercury*.

It is confidently asserted, in certain quarters which profess to be well informed, that Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Harry Vane, and Mr. Compton Cavendish, are to be immediately raised to the peerage; and that the writs for Middlesex, South Durham, and Bucks, will be issued before the prorogation. It is thought, also, that the Marquis of Lansdowne will be made a Duke.

The *Daily News* announces that there is a chance of early telegraphic communications with India, as the East India Company and Board of Control have determined to carry out the promise given in June, 1855, and to give such pecuniary assistance to the company that then proposed and now propose to construct a telegraph to India *via* the Red Sea as will ensure the success of the undertaking. The treasury no more stand in the way.

We have reason to believe that the citizens of London will before long be called upon to select a successor to Lord John Russell as one of their representatives in the House of Commons. We learn on unquestionable authority that her Majesty, at the suggestion of the noble viscount at the head of the Government, is about to elevate Lord John Russell to the House of Lords, by creating him a Peer of the United Kingdom.—*Daily News*. [The report is very doubtful, at least so far as Lord John's acceptance of the dignity is concerned.]

Miscellaneous News.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood has decided in favour of the Preference shareholders in the Great Northern Railway Company.

In a recent competitive examination for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, three students of the Queen's College of Belfast were among the successful aspirants, one standing at the head of the list.

IRISH TRANQUILLITY.—As a gratifying instance of the progress of Irish tranquillity, it may be mentioned that the county inspector for the North Riding of Tipperary has just received orders from Dublin Castle for the reduction of the constabulary force of that once lawless district by 240 men.

SIR WM. CLAY FOR MIDDLESEX.—We trust that all good and true reformers in the county of Middlesex will make this their cry. We are very pleased to find that the late representative of the Tower Hamlets is likely to offer himself for the vacancy to be created by the elevation of Lord Robert Grosvenor to the Peerage. Sir William has claims upon the constituency which few other candidates who could ask for their suffrages would be able to equal.—*Patriot*.

MRS. SEACOLE AND THE SURREY GARDENS COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Seacole (who is about to proceed to India) has, for the time at least, been deprived from deriving any benefit from the entertainment lately got up for her at the Surrey Gardens, the proceeds not having been handed over to her when the company became bankrupt. On first receiving the intelligence she was sadly disconcerted; but there is no doubt she will ultimately receive the money, even if it comes out of the pockets of the contributors.

CURIOUS WAIF AT SEA.—A correspondent at Montrose says that a few days ago the crew of a fishing-boat picked up at sea a scrap of paper, firmly corked in a bottle, having the following written upon it in pencil:—"On board ye brig *Ellen*, of Whitby, 7 Novr., 1749, long. 3.40, lat. 56. Blowing a hurricane; lying to, with close-reefed maintop-sail. Ship waterlogged, cargo wood, from Quebec. No water on board; provisions all good; eat the dog yesterday; three men left alive. Lord have mercy on our souls. Amen. Thomas Jackson, chief mate." *Edinburgh Courant*.

PEOPLE'S PARK AT WATERFORD.—The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland arrived at Waterford on Wednesday, and after an official reception at the Town-hall, proceeded to inaugurate the new park, which has recently been established by the people of Waterford for their amusement. It is a rather spacious piece of pasture ground (a portion of it is allotted to the show yard), and it was procured by the instrumentality of a grant of 500*l.* obtained by his excellency the Lord-Lieutenant from the necessary fund set apart for the purpose of establishing "people's parks," aided by a further sum of 500*l.* raised by the citizens of Waterford themselves.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday evening a grand demonstration of the London teetotallers took place on the estate purchased at Stratford with the money saved by the adop-

tion of temperance principles. At five o'clock some hundreds of members of the temperance association, accompanied by banner bearers, &c., had arrived at Stratford; a spacious marquee was raised on the acquired land, beneath which a plentiful supply of tea, coffee, &c., was served out. A public meeting was held subsequently, Mr. G. Cruikshank presiding. Several well-spoken temperance advocates addressed the meeting in support of their principles.

A CHINESE WOMAN FOUND.—A very handsome Chinese woman, in Chinese costume, with a little boy very well dressed, were seen on Thursday in Rathbone-place, wandering about in a state of bewilderment, evidently having lost their way and unable to make anybody understand what they required. Under these circumstances a lad brought them to the Marlborough-street Police-court, and Mr. Beadon took them into his private room but could get nothing but Chinese out of either lady or child. In this dilemma it was thought best to send the Chinese to an hotel, and if it should turn out that the police were unable to find out their friends, to request inquirers to call at this court for information.

ANOTHER CASE OF BRUTALITY AT SEA.—James Freeland, an Irishman, has been picked up by a fishing-lugger in the Channel, nine miles off Hastings. When taken before the Mayor of Hastings, he said he had leaped from an American ship, bound to London, to escape a continuance of the ill-usage he had endured since he had left New York: a lodging-house keeper there had drugged him, and put him on board the ship in an insensible state; when Freeland recovered his senses the ship was at sea, and he was not only compelled to work as a seaman, but was badly fed, and constantly maltreated by the master and mates. To escape from an attack of the third mate, he jumped into the sea; a life-buoy was thrown to him; he called out that he would drown rather than return to the ship: the master shouted to him, "Drown, then!" and left him to his fate.

A NOBLE SAILOR.—At Bude (Cornwall), a few days ago, a lady named Cox, a visitor of that place, was bathing at low water at the entrance of the harbour, but being a good swimmer, she ventured too far, and was drawn by the tide beyond the breakers, which were running very heavy. Her friends on the shore were, as might be imagined, in great agony of mind. George Bate, a sailor, seeing the lady's situation, with the greatest promptitude undressed himself and swam out to her rescue. At this time she was more than a half-mile from the shore. On Bate reaching her, she was floating on her back, her bathing-dress, probably, being the means of keeping herself so long afloat. Bate approached her cautiously and spoke. She replied, "Can you save me?" Bate said, "Yes, if you will be steady." She then said, "Where shall I take hold of you?" Bate, seeing that she appeared collected, swam directly to her, and she placed her hands on his shoulders, and with his heavy burthen on his back he commenced an arduous struggle towards the shore. When brought on shore Mrs. Cox was so completely exhausted as to be apparently lifeless, but with proper assistance she was restored.—*Bristol Advertiser*.

INTERESTING JUBILEE.—On Monday, the 17th inst., a *fête* of a most interesting nature took place in connection with the establishment of Messrs. Doulton and Co., of the Lambeth Potteries; the occasion being in honour of Mr. Doulton, sen. The whole of the workmen and their wives, to the number of about four hundred, proceeded in vans to West Park, Mortlake, the residence of Mr. John Doulton, jun., where they partook of dinner and tea in tents spread in the grounds. In replying to this toast of his health, Mr. Doulton delivered a very interesting and impressive address, sketching the progress of the pottery trade in Lambeth during the last fifty years; remarking upon the great improvement amongst the workmen in respect to sobriety, intelligence, and social position, and urging upon all present, especially the young, the importance of cultivating habits of sobriety, industry, and perseverance, which he said had, with God's blessing, been the means of his success in life. Various sports, such as cricket, football, and bowls, were indulged in by the assembled guests, and music and dancing added to the general interest of the day. The band of musicians, twenty-five in number, was composed entirely of workmen of the establishment, and deserves much credit for its performance. The company returned home in excellent spirits, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.—*Morning Star*.

FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—A shocking sewer accident took place yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, in Whitechapel-road, facing the entrance of the late Pavilion Theatre, which resulted in the death of three of the workmen and injury to others. For some weeks past a large number of labourers have been engaged in connecting an old sewer which ran in front of the houses on the north side of the road with the main sewer in the centre of the road. A man named Fitzpatrick was in the act of removing the board, so as to fit in the last portion of pipe, when a rush of foul air from the main sewer came in full power upon him, and the unfortunate man fell forwards. Another labourer, George Franks, apparently unconscious of what had really happened to his fellow workman, descended the excavation, and on reaching the bottom immediately fell senseless to the ground. Three more unfortunate fellows, Wm. Bingham, William Goodge, and an Irishman named Hives, hastened down to the bottom of the sewer, and were as quickly overcome by the poisonous air, and the five poor creatures were seen lying on the top of each other. Hooks were then procured and the unhappy

fellows were brought up to the surface. Fitzpatrick, Franks, and Bingham were found to be quite dead; Goodge and Hives were insensible. They were removed to the London Hospital, where, after some exertion, they were brought to, although they continue in a very critical state. Their bodies presented a very discoloured appearance from the effects of the poisonous air.

THE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.—The attendance of visitors during the past week was very large, the daily returns being as follows:—Monday, Aug. 17, 11,589; Tuesday, 18th, 8,520; Wednesday, 19th, 10,988; Thursday, 20th (half-crown day), 6,850; Friday, 21st, 6,329; Saturday, 22nd, 20,610; total, 64,886. Of this large total no fewer than 56,465 were paying visitors. The experiment of a reduced rate of admission to the exhibition on the Saturday afternoon has been so satisfactory, that the Executive Committee have decided upon its continuance for three more Saturdays. The working classes, not only by their attendance in large numbers, but by the most orderly conduct and unmistakable signs of pleasure, have evidenced their appreciation of the arrangement which has brought the wonderful collection at Old Trafford within the reach of their means. On Saturday last 16,275 persons entered the building after two o'clock, at the reduced charge of sixpence. Among them were 2,000 of the hands of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co., of Preston, and upwards of 800 of the mechanics in the employment of Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, the eminent engineers. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, who is the head of that firm, is the chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and it was understood in the building on Saturday that the workpeople were indebted to that gentleman's liberality for the visit. The committee are circulating gratuitously large numbers of guides to the exhibition, written in the simplest language, and pointing out to the operatives the principal objects worthy of examination.

IMPROVED STATE OF IRELAND.—An interesting letter has been sent to the *Times* from Westport in Ireland "from a man of 'forty-eight'."—Mr. David Buchanan, who in consequence of his foolish conduct in 1848, thought it best to leave Ireland, went to San Francisco, where Fortune has smiled on him. He is now on a visit to his native land, and is surprised at the change that has taken place in nine years. "Ireland is no longer the land it was; beggars now do not swarm round public conveyances as in former days. In the episcopal city of Tuam, where, ten years ago, mendicants, witty, clamorous, and abusive, crowded about the coach-doors in dozens, I only saw one poor old creature as I passed through yesterday asking alms. From Athenry, where I left the railway for Bianconi's car, to Westport, a journey of seventy miles, I saw no signs of abject misery or poverty. Doubtless there are cabins to be seen that might shock a Sassanach's notions of comfort; but had he seen the same district twelve years ago, he would rejoice and take courage, as I do, at its flourishing appearance; and when he contrasted the improved cultivation of the present with the wretched scraping of the past, the little white cottages on the mountain-sides or in the lonely glen, the flourishing patches of oats and potatoes far up among the rugged rocks on the steep hillside, the healthy, happy appearance of the peasantry, the utter absence of beggars, with things as they were in those days, then he would cease to wonder that the hot blood of the Irish rebel of '48' flows in a more temperate flood; and that while there are men in Ireland who do not 'fear to speak of '98' or '48', yet the brave, the wise, and the experienced, thank heaven that their mad schemes failed, and that prosperity dawns over the length and breadth of Ireland."

EXECUTIONS AT MAIDSTONE.—Stephen Fox and George Keble Edwards, who were convicted of murder at the late assizes for the county of Kent, were executed on Thursday at twelve o'clock, in front of the county gaol. The crimes for which the prisoners suffered were both very heinous ones. Edwards was clearly proved to have murdered his own brother by chopping his head nearly to pieces with an axe, and upon no other provocation, as it appeared, than that his brother had complained of his idle and disorderly habits, and of his refusing to work to assist in supporting himself and his family. Fox was convicted of murdering his sweetheart on account of her breaking off the engagement that had subsisted between them. Both the culprits were very young, Edwards being only eighteen, and Fox twenty-three years old. It seems that Fox has never attempted to deny his guilt or the justice of his sentence, and he has expressed the utmost penitence for the crime he committed. The other culprit, on the contrary, although the evidence was most conclusive against him, persisted in asserting his innocence, till Wednesday last, when he confessed on the scaffold. Fox seemed quite composed and calm; but it was evident that the near approach of death had completely daunted and almost unnerved the other culprit, and he trembled violently while Calcraft was engaged in pinioning him. The usual procession was then formed, and while the culprits were proceeding to the place of execution, which is a considerable distance from the cells where they had previously been confined, Fox sang a hymn. The culprits then mounted to the scaffold, and the other proceedings having been completed, the drop fell, and they both seemed to be dead almost instantaneously. Fox first mounted the scaffold, and he concluded the hymn he was singing as he was placed under the fatal beam.

The statue of Dr. Jenner, by Marshall, will be erected, it is said, in Trafalgar-square. It is finished, and will leave Mr. Marshall's studio in a few days.

Law, Police, and Assize.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—At the Liverpool assizes on Wednesday (before Mr. Baron Watson), Henry Rogers (master mariner, aged thirty-seven), William Miles (mate), and Charles Edward Seymour (second mate), were indicted for the murder of Andrew Rase, seaman, on board the ship *Martha and Jane*, on the high seas, on the 6th of June last. Mr. Attorney-General Bliss, Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. Seymour prosecuted: Mr. Monk, Q.C., appeared for the two mates, and Mr. Aspinall in defence of Rogers, the captain. The case exhibited in its details a series of the most shocking brutalities practised on the deceased seaman. The deceased, it appeared, was a seaman on board the ship *Martha and Jane*, of which the prisoner Rogers was captain, and the other prisoners were first and second mates, on a voyage from Barbadoes to Liverpool. The deceased was a healthy man, and very quiet, but apparently half-witted, and dirty in his habits. On the voyage he was whipped, rope-ended, bitten by a dog which was set upon him by the prisoners, fastened up in a water-cask for twelve hours, and rolled about, deprived of necessary food, hung up by the neck till he was black in the face, chained to the deck, and kept there many hours, and his own excrement forced into his mouth by the captain, until he lost his reason altogether, and he was then gagged and beaten, till at length he died. His body was covered with sores which had festered, and in some of which maggots were breeding. The excuse set up for these acts of violence was that the deceased was dirty in his habits. The jury accompanied their verdict of "Wilful Murder" with a recommendation to mercy—why, is not stated. Mr. Baron Watson sentenced the culprits to be hanged, beseeching them not to rely on the jury's recommendations.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Asher Sterne, a German, was tried for setting fire to his manufactory in Whitechapel. He had prosecuted to conviction three men for attempting to extort money from him by threatening to accuse him of this arson. According to one witness, Sterne set fire to his premises in the most impudent manner before the witness. It appeared that a fire-office had paid him 160*l.* as compensation, in addition to the salvage, his claim having been 480*l.* The verdict was "Not Guilty."—On Thursday, John Payne, the young man who killed Richard Empson, a pauper in St. Martin's Workhouse who acted as warder, was acquitted of murder, on the ground of insanity.—The Grand Jury returned a true bill against De Salvi for stabbing Mr. Robertson; but they ignored the bill against Mr. Gower. On Friday De Salvi was convicted of "wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm;" and the sentence was penal servitude for fifteen years. [Mr. Robertson died on Saturday, so that De Salvi may yet be put on his trial for murder. When he heard the intelligence he appeared to have lost all self-possession, was unnerved, and muttered tremulously.]—George Cox, who stabbed his wife and her paramour, Fortie, in the streets, was convicted of "unlawfully wounding;" but the jury recommended him to mercy on account of the provocation he had received.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF LIBEL.—Thomas Diamond Evans and Captain Henry Thorne have been held to bail by the Marlborough-street magistrate, to answer charges of publishing a libellous letter concerning the Honourable F. W. Cadogan, and attempting to extort money from Mr. Cadogan for the suppression of the letter. Mr. Cadogan is deputy-chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company; Evans was formerly clerk to the company. *Apocryphal* to recent remarks about the delays in the arrival of telegraphic messages from India, Evans wrote in a letter to the *Times*, that during the Crimean war Mr. Cadogan made improper use of messages received at the office, and gave improper preferences; insinuating that he took advantage of his position to job on the Stock Exchange. This letter was put into type, but not published. Captain Thorne waited on Mr. Cadogan, and insinuated how desirable it would be for him that the letter should not appear. Mr. Cadogan deposed that the statements in the letter were utterly false. Besides being sent to the *Times*, a copy was given to Mr. Cadogan, and Evans showed another copy to Mr. Trigg, a wine merchant—thus it was "published." Mr. Beadon thought it was clear that Thorne had called on Mr. Cadogan in the expectation of receiving money.

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS COMPANY made its appearance in the Bankruptcy Court on Saturday, on the petition of Mr. Horace Jones, the architect of the Music Hall, who was a shareholder to the extent of 200*l.*, and a creditor for about 1,100*l.* The company was formed under the Limited Liability Act in March, 1856. The capital was 40,000*l.*, in 4,000 shares of 10*l.* each, deposit 2*l.* per share. Of this number 3,740 shares were subscribed for, but only 3,256 paid, upon which a sum of 33,546*l.* was raised. That sum has not only been expended, but there is now a mortgage of 14,500*l.* upon the buildings and gardens, and the company had not only failed and was unable to pay its working expenses, but the capital of the company was entirely "exhausted, lost, or become unavailable," and the debts incurred were about 26,000*l.*—namely, the 14,500*l.* mortgage, and 11,000*l.* other debts owing, which the company were unable to pay. M. Jullien, who declared himself a creditor to the amount of 6,000*l.*, and many other shareholders, opposed the application to wind up the company's affairs, declaring that it came upon them like a thunderbolt. They had been led to believe that so far from being in any difficulties, the company were

in the highest state of prosperity. In October, 1856, the directors held their first meeting, and declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, made upon the receipts and payments, the amounts being put down as so much money for receipts and so much for current expenses. Even so recently as April last, a similar state of prosperity was reported at the meeting of the shareholders. Questions were asked respecting the sum of 5,080*l.*, debited as creditors on loan in the account, when Mr. Coppock, the acting director, assured the shareholders that such loan was on debenture, and that they were the full extent of the moneys owing by the company, and that the company was then in a very flourishing condition, and not subject to any other liabilities except the current expenses. Mr. Commissioner Fane postponed taking any steps in the matter till after the shareholders had held a meeting on Thursday. It was stated that Messrs. Cramer and Beale were prepared to give 240*l.* for the use of the buildings for the next twelve days, and the Commissioner intimated that the directors had better make arrangements for keeping the gardens open. There are several executions for large amounts waiting to be put in.

Literature.

Dialogues on Divine Providence. By a FELLOW of a COLLEGE. London: W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

CONFESSEDLY few subjects are involved in so great difficulty as that of Divine Providence. Thankfully acknowledged when its workings are seen to be beneficent, how many a bitter cry and cruel spasm of doubt has it awakened when dealing with suffering and death. It will hardly be questioned that the only sure basis upon which for the individual man the doctrine can rest is Scriptural, Christian faith. "If ye being evil, know how to give good things unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in Heaven give good things to them that ask Him;" "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord;" "All things work together for good to them that love God,"—and numberless other words of consolation and of peace. These are the firm stepping-stones, portions, as he believes, of the Rock of Ages, on which the Christian man may fearlessly set his foot when the waters rise, and the depths thereof "roar and are troubled."

In opposition to all this frown the dark shadows of relentless tendencies, ever uniform in their operations, though hearts be shivered in the process; indifferently producing and destroying the finest organisms and most tender susceptibilities; coldly working themselves out amidst all shocks and antagonisms; caring nothing for the individual and but little for the race; yet themselves eternally perpetuated. A step in advance of this dreary scheme of things, is that view of the world to which it appears as the object of certain divine laws, doubtless beneficent in their purpose, yet of necessity uniform in their action. Fires burn, waters drown, the good man and the bad man alike; beneficent, unquestionably, is the general purpose and law of these agencies, for without them human life in its present form were impossible; yet is their particular operation often terrible and revolting. A step further, and we have every single putting-forth of power viewed as a direct act of the Divine Being. Tendencies disappear, law is simply the necessary consistency of action which must characterise a Being who is unchangeable; everything is immediate, purposed action. It will be seen from the following extract that the author of these *Dialogues* is in favour of the last-named view; the speaker H. appears to represent the author's own sentiments:—

H. . . . It is a mere figure of speech to say, that God acts through laws. The expression conveys to the mind an idea of a medium interposed between the worker and his work. But the nature of general laws, if we have taken a just view of them, justifies no such idea. If we explain the expression it comes simply to this—there is an uniformity in God's works. On the same occasions he acts in the same way.

Ph. I am interested in your way of treating the subject. Let us see how it meets a difficulty. Miracles are spoken of as an exception to general laws. Would you say, they are an exception to the uniformity of God's works? That would be doubtful praise.

H. I should say no such thing. Observe how I stated that uniformity. On the same occasions, God acts in the same way. But miracles occur on extraordinary occasions, on which God acts in an extraordinary way.

Ph. I perceive your meaning. Would you not say, that miracles were for this reason in accordance with the analogy of God's dealings? The manifestation of His power, if I may so speak, rises with the occasion.

H. Yes, my dear Philip; so that if you will speak of general laws, you might say that miracles, far from breaking general laws, observe them. Any great change in the established order of things, leads to a great change in phenomena. A new element is introduced, and has new consequences. As God reveals new aspects of His Will, no wonder if He reveals new aspects of His Power. And so miracles obey laws, and do not break them (pp. 18, 19).

This view of miracles is eloquently carried out at page 43, in a passage which we are strongly tempted to extract. The author does well in exposing the folly of that short-sighted view of

Providence, which makes the Divine Being to be perpetually interfering with His own arrangements; like a human mechanist remedying from time to time the imperfections of his machine. We have said that the doctrine of Providence is one of Christian Faith. Our highest reason tells us, that in all the progress of events, in the lives of individual beings as well as in the grand development of the world's history, God is but working out His own purpose, a purpose which is the expression of His nature. That that nature is loving, holy, wise, and good, is the truth which, apprehended through the manifestation of the Divine character in Christ, is the foundation of the Christian's faith; it is this that enables him to trust, amid all the diverse entanglement of the web of human things, in the grand unfolding pattern which shall thus at length be perfected and vindicated.

There is one essential difference between a miracle as apprehended by the author, and those "remarkable deliverances" to which the principle is applied. When Christ stills the waves on the Lake of Galilee, we are made distinctly aware of a putting-forth of Divine energy other than that which he has chosen should habitually reside in the material elements. It may be a mystery how that new energy acts; but we are perfectly resigned to this: all exertion of power is attended with mystery as great. But in a case of the kind referred to, as when a floating plank or hen-coop has saved a life doomed to destruction, we are not in the same manner able to detect an element of influence which does not reside in things as we at present know them. Granted that "by a series of causation," Divine power placed the said plank or hen-coop where it might be the means of saving the drowning man; it may be urged that in the habitual working of elementary laws a sufficient explanation of the phenomena is to be found, without assuming any direct benevolent purpose in the Being who put forth the power. This does unquestionably constitute a difference between the two sets of cases as by us apprehended, if not in their essential character. All that can be said, however, it must be borne in mind, is, that the senses and the understanding are unable to detect such influence; not that it does not exist. And here we are once more thrown back upon that "substance of things not seen," which must ever lie at the foundation of all the highest religious and moral life.

We hope our readers will go to the book itself to see what the author has to say on some of the most important points of his great subject. He has brought to bear upon them a thoughtful and devout temper, a refined and richly-stored mind, and much happiness of expression and illustration. The style of treatment is such as to demand careful attention in order to preserve the line of thought, but at the same time it is animated and attractive. Occasionally we are struck with a tone of superciliousness in the way in which philosophical or metaphysical discussions are deprecated. We are fully aware of the difficulty of steering clear of them, but it would perhaps be better to make no reference whatever to such points unless it is purposed to enter upon their discussion. People who have not read metaphysics, and who don't find themselves any the less fitted thereby for the activities and responsibilities of life, or for the contemplation of its highest themes, are not fond of being reminded every now and then of a dread region of speculation, which, after all, is declared to have no practical bearing upon the subject. The author has chosen to withhold his name; but the work is from a practised hand.

Poetry.

NIGHT.

O'er the pale face of day the grateful night
Falls like a dark veil o'er a mourner's brow,
And hides the surgings of that sea of woe
Whose cruel waves rage in eternal fight.
Fair darkness overshadows the hateful light,
That shows the foul wounds of the bleeding earth,
And mooks her pain with a bright face of mirth,
And brings her hidden shames to open sight.
O, lovely night, draw round my fainting soul,
Weary with all the glare and heat of day,
And fan my feverish lips with thy cool breath;
With thy calm voice my struggling life control,
And quell my maddening spirit on its way
To thy still empire on the shores of death.

W. K.

Gleanings.

Scotland is great in jams and jellies, marmalade and mountains; and a fair correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, who has been noting the questions of the day, apprises the editor that in forty-seven cases out of fifty, the first two were:—1. "My dear Mrs. M., how d'ye do?"—2. "And how has your jelly turned out?"

Our Paris contemporary the *Presse*, in a memoir of the late General Anson, states, with all gravity, that in "August, 1853, he became the representative of the division of Chiltern" (the fact being that he then left Parliament by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds), "and was at the same time appointed to a high command in the East Indies."

The American papers record the death of Miles

Darden, in Tennessee, said to be the largest man in the world. His coffin was eight feet long; across the breast 32 inches; across the head 18 inches; across the foot 14 inches; its depth 35 inches. He weighed in 1854 871 pounds. His height was seven feet six inches. His weight when he died, as nearly as can be ascertained, was a fraction over 1,000 pounds.

The active sagacity of Mrs. Everett Greene has just detected, in the State Paper Office, a letter in the handwriting of Ben Johnson, addressed to Sir Robert Cecil, and in which Ben appears in the light of a spy. This, after his contemptuous epigram on spies, sounds oddly enough. Ben had a hand in detecting some of the lesser assistants in the Gunpowder Plot. —*Illustrated News.*

Female preachers are still in the ascendant across the Atlantic. According to the *Boston Watchman*, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, with her husband, is at present residing at Newark, N.J. So far from having retired from public life, as is currently reported, we understand that she intends to return to it at the earliest possible moment. She is no longer alone in her title. Mrs. Lydia Jenkins, of Port Byron, N.Y., has commenced preaching, after a regular course of study, and is now fully entitled to the appellation of "reverend."

Amphibious reptiles often give agreeable variety to the life of the aquarium. When fern cases are joined to the tanks, frogs and newts pass their time with much relish in both places alternately. They disport themselves merrily among the foliage, and when tired of this they return to their aquatic games. In a garden tank of a friend of Mr. Sowerby, at Croyden, there is a large specimen of *Haliotis*, or ear-shell, the holes of which being stopped, it floats on the surface of the water. The frogs use this as a boat, several of them squatting on it at the same time, and paddling about with their legs and arms. Mr. Sowerby also mentions a similar gratification enjoyed by the water newts in one of the tanks in the Zoological Gardens.

The *Times* special correspondent who, as ill luck will have it, has gone to Hong Kong instead of India, where he is most wanted, gives some specimens of Chinese English:—"The second morning after I had been installed in my dwelling (Hong-kong), my new 'boy,' Ah Lin—(who sleeps on a mat outside my door, and whom I suspect to live principally upon successful rat-hunts, for he knocks down about three *per diem* with a bamboo pole as they run about the room)—this Ah Lin, drawing up my mosquito curtain, presenting me with the 6 o'clock cup of tea, and staring at me with his little round eyes, gravely remarked, 'Missa Smith one small piecey cow child hab got.' It was a long time before I comprehended that, it being part of a 'boy's' duty to inform his master of the social events of the colony, he wished to give me to understand that Mrs. Smith had presented her husband with a daughter. It makes a bachelor laugh, and an exiled family man almost cry, to hear this grotesque caricature of the language of the nursery."

Mr. Bayard Taylor, in one of his graphic letters to an American paper, tells of Mr. Sumner's first appearance in London:—"Mr. Sumner is here, at Maurigy's Hotel, in Regent-street. I have not yet seen him, but some friends tell me he is looking very well. No American has ever been more popular in England than Mr. Sumner, and he is at present floating on the top wave of London society. I heard the other day a good story of his arrival here. He entered his name upon the book as simply 'Mr. Sumner, Boston,' and was accordingly set down by the host and his flunkies as an ordinary traveller. The next morning one of the latter came to Mr. Sumner's room in some excitement, and said, 'Lord Brougham is down stairs, sir, asking for you.' To the waiter's amazement, Mr. S— quietly said, without exhibiting the least surprise, 'Very well; show him up.' Not long afterwards the former came, still 'ore excited.'—'Sir, the Lord Chief Justice has called, and he asks for you!' 'Show him up,' was the cool reply. After his lordship had departed the waiter came once more, bewildered and a little aggravated.—'Sir, sir, the Lord Chancellor of England has called to see you!' 'Show him up,' repeated Mr. S—. These astonishing facts were no doubt at once communicated to the landlord, for the next day's *Morning Post* announced the arrival of his Excellency the Hon. Mr. Sumner at Maurigy's Hotel."

Obituary.

SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B., whose death took place in consequence of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, was of Irish extraction, born at Ceylon and educated at Londonderry and Addiscombe, after which he entered the military service of the East India Company in 1821, having obtained a commission as a cadet in the Bengal Artillery. He soon acquired the reputation of one of the most able and intelligent officers in the service, and, having seen some active service in the Cabul campaign under Sir George Pollock in 1843, he was raised to the rank of major. In the same year he became British Resident at Nepaul. He afterwards played a distinguished part in the campaigns on the Sutlej. In 1846 he was appointed Resident at Lahore and agent for the Governor-General on the north-western frontier. It was for his able services in the administration of this important office that he was made a K.C.B. (civil) in 1848. In the following year he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie President of the Board for the Reduction and Government of the recently annexed province of the Punjab, where he increased the high opinion already entertained of his administrative talents by his friends and by the Government. The ability and firmness which he had

shown in checking the progress of the recent mutiny must be too fresh in the memory of our readers to need repeating here. As a frank, open, honourable, and straightforward man, and as a generous and unselfish friend, he had few equals and no superior. As an instance of his generosity, it deserves to be recorded that for many years, while drawing a handsome revenue from his official employments, he devoted all that he could spare of his yearly salary to the foundation of an asylum for the orphan children of European soldiers, which bears his name, and will long stand as a memorial of his good deeds on the hills between Simla and Umballah.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY WILLIAM BARNARD, K.C.B., whose death by dysentery before the walls of Delhi is reported by the telegraphic despatch from the East, entered the army in 1814 as ensign, and served for many years in the Grenadier Guards. From 1847 to 1852 he was employed as Assistant-Adjutant-General in the northern district, and commanded the South Wales district from 1852 to 1854. In the latter year he was sent out to the Crimea as major-general commanding one of the brigades. He subsequently became Chief of the Staff in the Crimea under General Simpson, and held that post up to the date of the appointment of General Windham. He also commanded a brigade for a short time before the close of the late war. In 1856 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and was appointed to the command successively of the troops at Corfu and of a division at Shorncliffe and Dover; he was finally placed as major-general on the staff of the Bengal army in November last, when he proceeded to India. He succeeded to the command of the troops before Delhi in June last on the sudden death of General Anson, whom he has followed to the grave after an interval of scarcely four weeks' duration.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—BOTANIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in this paper, headed "A Fact for Physiologists," in which the Nottingham Medical Reform Society propose to send free to all applicants the Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, lately discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—It may be interesting to our readers to state that Mr. Alex. Ross, of No. 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, has introduced a Hair Dye that produces a light brown colour upon the hair, an acquisition hitherto, we believe, not obtained. The objection to hair dyes has been that they produce a jet black colour only. By this discovery it is likely that they will be more extensively used than they have been, particularly those manufactured by Mr. Ross, as no hurtful effect is sustained by the skin by his preparations.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—SEA-SIDE MEDICINE.—Where sea air and bathing are recommended for scrofulous complaints, rickets, debility, diseases of the skin, and want of tone in the system, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil may be safely administered, and will produce the most remarkable beneficial results. M. Trousseau, in a recent lecture at the Hotel Dieu, highly eulogises this invaluable remedy, and refers to numerous cases in which this "precious specific," combined with seawater baths, has produced the most wonderful and salutary effects under his own treatment and that of many of his learned colleagues. On the Continent, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is generally administered to delicate persons, not considered ill, but in such a state as might favour the development of disease. Dr. Carey remarks, that, "in a short period, its extraordinary effects will be manifested by an appearance of health and strength before unknown. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when no other can be borne, and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner."

BIRTHS.

August 14, at Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of Mr. GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, of a daughter.
August 19, at 19, Albert-terrace, Canonbury, the wife of Mr. ALFRED A. DIXEY, of a daughter.
August 20 (under chloroform), the wife of Mr. C. W. SHIRLEY BROOKS, of a son.
August 20, at Greenford, the wife of Dr. R. G. LATHAM, M.D., of a son.
August 23, the wife of the Rev. J. J. JOPLIN, Chippenham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 18, at Albion Chapel, Moorgate, by the Rev. John Macfarlane, B.A., assisted by the Rev. William Keedy, of John Knox's Church, Stepney, Mr. JAMES REID, of Mount-street, Whitechapel, to ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. JOHN MUDIE, of Prince-street, Finsbury-square.
August 19, at Stockwell Park Chapel, Mr. HERBERT S. SKELTON, eldest daughter of E. MALL, Esq.
August 20, at White Lickington, in the county of Somerset, by the Rev. James Anthony Savage, uncle of the bride, the Rev. EDWARD BOSCAWEN EVELYN, of Wotton Surrey, to EMMA LUCY, daughter of the Rev. FRANCIS CHARLES JOHNSON, of White Lickington, and niece of the Bishop of Sarawak.
August 22, at the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., JOHN DANIEL, elder son of Mr. ROBERT LEADER, jun., of the Sheffield Independent, to MARY, younger daughter of ROBERT WATERHOUSE, Esq., of Pitmeor, Sheffield.

DEATHS.

May 11, at Delhi, wounded in the head by a stone from a house-top and musket-ball in the face, and killed on the road to Meerut, Lieutenant CHARLES JOHN BUTLER, 54th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of CHARLES BUTLER, Esq., of Stock, Essex, in his thirty-first year.
May 24, at Dagahai, of cholera, after the fright and fatigue in escaping from Simla, ALICE, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant FIDLEY, of the Bengal Artillery, in her twentieth year.
May 31, after thirty-five years' active service in India, killed by the treacherous mutineers, Brigadier J. HENLEY HANDSOM, commanding the Oude Brigade at Lucknow, in his fifty-second year.
June 1, at Kurdaul, on his way to Umballah and the hills, on medical certificate, of congestion of the brain, brought on by long exposure to the climate, Brigadier R. D. HALLIFAX, H.M.'s 75th Regiment, commanding the 1st Brigade of the Force advancing upon Delhi.
June 5, in the Fort of Jhansi, MARGARET MILL, the beloved wife of Lieutenant G. F. S. BROWNE, 24th Madras Native Infantry, Deputy-Commissioner of Orai, and daughter of the late T. R. DAVIDSON, Esq., B.C.S., resident at Nagpore; also, at the same time and place, FRANCES ANNE, second daughter of the late Capt. GEORGE BROWNE, B.A., and Mrs. BROWNE, Boyers Westbury, Wilts. She had but recently joined her brother, having gone to India for the recovery of her health.
June 16, cruelly murdered at Darjeeling, EDWARD S. WHISH, Lieutenant 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.
June 19, near Mahoba, shot through the heart by a dacoit, Lieutenant SOMERSET EDWARD DEANE TOWNHEND, Bengal Artillery, third son of the late Lord Bishop of Meath.
June 19, in the Fort of Allahabad, while invested by the in-

surgents, ANNE JANE, the youthful and beloved wife of EDWARD PURSER, Esq., engineer, Great East Indian Railway.

June 20, in Bundelcund, from a stroke of the sun, after many days' suffering while seeking a refuge from the mutineers, Lieutenant JAMES HENRY BARBER, of the late 12th Bengal Native Infantry, aged thirty-one.

August 18, at his residence, Church-street, Bethnal-green, the Rev. JOHN EMBLEM, in his seventy-ninth year. He was for thirty years pastor of the Congregational Church at Stratford, Essex, and late Chaplain to the Tower Hamlets Cemetery.

August 20, killed in stepping from a railway carriage at Southgate station, Mr. GEORGE COX, for twenty-one years the Superintendent of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, aged sixty-two.

August 21, at Ramsgate, Sir WILLIAM GEORGE MILMAN, Bart., of the Grove, Finner, and Levaton Woodlands, Devon, aged seventy-six.

August 21, suddenly, at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, JOHN R. BOUSFIELD, Esq., of Clapham-park, aged seventy-one.

August 21, JOHN HENRY ELLIOTT, only son of J. H. ELLIOTT, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.

August 23, HENRY FREDERIC BULWER, third son of WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY, of Sherborne, Dorset, in his nineteenth year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The intelligence read by the telegraph from India on Saturday caused a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the public securities, but a favourable turn took place on Monday when $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had been recovered. During the greater part of yesterday prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ in advance of yesterday, but at the close of business were at the same quotations. After the recognised hours an uneasy feeling was occasioned by a continuance of speculative sales, which led to an additional decline of $\frac{1}{2}$. In the discount market to-day the demand for money was more active, and induced some applications at the bank. There was, however, an entire absence of pressure. In the Stock Exchange money commanded 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Government securities, with a fair inquiry.

Foreign Stocks are nearly all at nominal rates. A very limited business has been done in the Railway Share Market; but prices have in several instances shown a slight improvement. Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares exhibit no variation of importance in values.

The *Great Britain* has arrived from Melbourne with 510,988*l.* in gold and sovereigns; and the *Indomitable* has been spoken, and may shortly be expected with 127,790*l.* The arrivals of bullion and specie during the week have amounted to 1,305,853*l.*, and the exports to 1,155,966*l.* including the silver sent to India and China. About 220,000*l.* in gold was to-day sent into the Bank of England, including the sovereigns ex the steamer *Great Britain*, and about 120,000*l.* in bar gold.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Carr, Brothers, colliery proprietors, Newcastle, who recently failed, a very satisfactory balance-sheet was submitted, showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of about 38,000*l.* It was resolved to wind up the affairs of the firm under inspection, and the creditors expressed themselves willing to afford every indulgence to Messrs Carr, in order to enable them to liquidate the estate satisfactorily to themselves.

There have been several failures during the past week. Amongst them the sale of Man Bank, conducted by the firm of Dumbell, Son, and Howard, with establishments at Douglas and Castletown. It has a note circulation believed to amount at present only to about 12,000*l.* or 13,000*l.*, the whole of which may be assumed to be safe. In Liverpool, the stoppage of Messrs. Buchanan, Brown, and Co., with liabilities reported at 300,000*l.*, is believed to have been caused by that of Mr. Davies, the share dealer, who has left deficiencies to a most serious amount. Mr. I. D. Hayes, in the corn-trade, has also failed; liabilities unknown. It is stated that a member of a most respectable mercantile firm has disappeared, after being concerned in forgeries estimated variously at from 25,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* The suspension of Mr. Thomas Stewart, a manufacturer of Stockport, is announced; but the liabilities do not appear to greatly exceed 20,000*l.* A composition of 10*s.* in the pound is stated to have been offered.

The reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week are upon the whole satisfactory. At Manchester there has been some activity, and prices are strong, owing to the firmness of the cotton market and a diminution of production. There is still a slight speculative demand for India, and there have been some purchases on Russian account under the new tariff. Mr. Thomas Stewart, a manufacturer at Stockport, has failed for 20,000*l.*, and proposes a compromise of 50 per cent. The Birmingham iron trade has been steady, and in connexion with several large contracts a slight advance has occasionally been offered. From Nottingham no alteration is reported either as regards hosiery or lace. In the woollen districts there has been a fair average business, and some extensive shipments to America. The Irish linen-markets have been firm.

The general business of the port of London has again been very active during the past week. The number of ships reported inward was 380, being 63 more than in the previous week. These included 9 with cargoes of sugar, and the very large number of 105 with cargoes of grain. The number of vessels cleared outward was 149, including 21 in ballast, showing a decrease of 2. The total on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 60, being 3 more than at the last account. Of those now loading 5 are for Adelaide, 3 for Geelong, 4 for Hobart Town, 5 for Launceston, 5 for New Zealand, 20 for Port

Phillip, 3 for Portland Bay, 14 for Sydney, and 1 for Swan River.

Wednesday next will be "continuation day" in the share market. The settlement of the fortnightly account in shares and foreign stocks will be completed on Friday.

The 511,000*l.* in gold brought by the *Great Britain* from Melbourne will not be delivered until to-morrow. Of the 104,400 sovereigns brought by this vessel, about 80,000 are known to be English, and will certainly be sent into the Bank. The rest are also believed to be of home coinage.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Consols for Account	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	—	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	2—
Bank Stock	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	—	214	216	15
Exchange-bills	par	4 dis	3 dis	par	—	4 dis
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	19 dis	22 dis
Long Annuities	—	18 1-16	—	—	—	7-16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of Aug., 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,075,765	Government Debt	£11,015,109
		Other Securities	3,450,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	10,000,765
		Silver Bullion	—
	£25,075,765		£25,075,765

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,583,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£10,893,654
Reserve	3,635,207	Other Securities	15,808,498
Public Deposits	5,530,867	Notes	5,982,760
Other Deposits	10,686,829	Gold & Silver Coin	650,141
Seven Day and other Bills	733,090		
	£35,139,033		£35,139,033

Aug. 20, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 21, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

BEAN, J., New London-street, and Albert-terrace, Albert-road, Sydenham-park, coal merchant, Aug. 20, Oct. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Co., New-street, Bishopsgate.
THORNTON, J., Pleydell-street, Fleet-street, bookbinder, Aug. 20, Oct. 2; solicitor, Mr. Innes, Billiter-street.
PEACE, G. A., and ROSE, C., Chelsea, timber merchants, Sept. 4, Oct. 4; solicitor, Mr. Shepherd, Moorgate-street.
DAVIES, C., and NORMAN, F., Westminster, lime merchants, Sept. 4, Oct. 1; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.
HUNT, W. E., Strand, licensed victualler, Sept. 3 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Bishley.
STANDING, W., Kingsland-road, engineer; Sept. 5 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Jones, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
WILLMOTT, J., and HARTLEY, J., Essex-street, Kingsland-road, and of Battersea, timber merchants, Aug. 23, Oct. 2; solicitor, Mr. Roscoe, King-street, Finsbury-square.
FOX, G., Wells-news, Wells-street, Oxford-street, moulder, Sept. 3 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Neale, Chancery-lane.
DOCKRELL, J., Wandsworth-road, horse dealer, Sept. 3 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.
MURPHY, S., Derbyshire, innkeeper, Sept. 8 and 22; solicitors, Mr. Gamble, Derby; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.
POTTER, T. W., York, corn merchant, Sept. 15, Oct. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Leeman and Clarke, York.
ASHMAN, T. N., Yeovil, carrier, Sept. 1, Oct. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Garland and Fear, Sherborne and Yeovil.
GARFORTH, A. P., and R., Earlsheaton, Yorkshire, manufacturers, Sept. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, or Messrs. Carris and Cudworth, Leeds.
GORDON, A., Sunderland, shipowner, Aug. 28, Oct. 6; solicitor, Mr. Brignal, Durham.
JOHNSON, R., Phoenix-place, Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road, and Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, builder, Sept. 6 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Flew, Mark-lane.
BURFIELD, J., Yendon, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, Sept. 7, Oct. 16; solicitors, Messrs. Hawson and Co., and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
HAMMOND, E. W., Staincliffe, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer, Sept. 8, Oct. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
CAWTHORN, A. J. C., Stock Exchange, Throgmorton-street, City, and Warwick-terrace, Willow-walk, Bernoldsey, stock dealer and dealer in shares, Sept. 10, Oct. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Norton, Son, and Elam, New-street, Bishopsgate.
ANFIELD, W., Great Driffield, Yorkshire, millwright, Sept. 9, Oct. 7; solicitor, Mr. Shaw, Derby.
FAIRLAMB, C., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger, Aug. 23, Oct. 9; solicitors, Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mr. Harwood, Clement's-lane, City.
DALE, T., Leek, Staffordshire, dealer in drainage pipes and girds contractor, Sept. 3 and 25; solicitors, Mr. Challinor, Hanley, and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.
DOCKREE, J., Percival-street, Goswell-street, wine and spirit merchant, Aug. 31, Sept. 23; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.
GATRELL, J., jun., late of Aakham, Richmond, Yorkshire, farmer and corn miller, Sept. 1, Oct. 2; solicitors, Mr. Mason, York, and Messrs. Carris and Cudworth, Leeds.
NEWBOME, W., and HAMMOND, E. W., Goose-hill, Yorkshire, scribbling millers and woollen manufacturers, Sept. 8, Oct. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, and Messrs. Carris and Cudworth, Leeds.
Tuesday, August 25, 1857.
BANKRUPTS.
SKINNER, G. H., Queen-street, Cheapside, corn merchant, September 5, October 3; solicitors, Messrs. Pocock and Poole, Bartholomew-close.
LAWRENCE, P., Old Kent-road, Surrey, fruit dealer, September 5, October 3; solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Mathews, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.
SWAN, J., Leadonhall-hall, merchant, September 8, October 7; solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollands, Mincing-lane.
LONGTON, J., Liverpool, shipowner, September 10, October 2; solicitors, Messrs. Morris and Son, Liverpool.
STEWART, W., Darlaston, Staffordshire, clothier, September 14, 20; solicitors, Messrs. E. and H. Wright, Birmingham.
STOKES, J., Saint George-street, Saint George-in-the-East, corn chandler, September 5, October 7; solicitor, Mr. Goddard, Wood-street, Cheapside.
HAMMETT, N. R., Caniff, Glamorganshire, grocer, September 7, October 6; solicitors, Messrs. Leman and Humphrys, Bristol.
PEACOCK, J., Manchester, gum manufacturer, September 4, October 1; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman Manchester.
PETTER, E., and OATEY, W. A., Barnetgate, Wrothamstead, September 1, October 8; solicitor, Mr. Turner, Exeter.
PHILLIPS, J., Audlem, Chester, draper, September 9, October 8; solicitor, Mr. Paterson, Liverpool.

ELDRIDGE, T., Grays-inn-road, coach maker, September 8, October 6; solicitor, Mr. Ward, Burton-crescent.
COOKS, S., Dudley, leather-dealer, September 9 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Bousfield, Eastcheap; Bourne, Wainwright, and Bourne, Dudley.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

The weather having been fine without interruption last week, we had a large quantity of new English wheat offering this morning, but the sale proceeded very slowly, although 4s to 5s per quarter under last Monday's prices was accepted: old wheat and foreign were offered at 2s to 3s per quarter decline without attracting buyers, and scarcely anything was done. Norfolk flour is per sack, and American barrels is to 2s per barrel cheaper. Fine barley steady sale at full prices. Beans and peas firm. With large arrivals of Russian oats the trade was quite as dear, and fine heavy corn in good demand. Linseed and cakes without alteration.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	56 to 60	Dantzic	64 to 70
Ditto White	58 64	Konigsberg, Red	50 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	48 64
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	48 64
Scotch	42 50	Danish and Holstein	40 50
Rye	36 38	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	42 46	Petersburg	52 58
Distilling	34 36	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Odesa	50 52
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopoli	54 58
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 48
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	56 64
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	34 46
Grey	42 44	Konigsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	33 36
Boilers	42 44	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	36 38	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 38	Odesa	22 26
Oats (English feed)	23 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 250lbs	52 54	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	62 66	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	60 66	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 22
Canaryseed	90 92	Jahde	19 27
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 24
112lbs English	70 74	Danish, Yellow feed	22 27
German	50 60	Swedish	24 25
French	60 66	Petersburg	22 25
American	60 68	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs—	
Linseed Cakes, 131 0s to 131 10s		New York	30 32
Rape Cakes, 61 10s to 71 0s per ton		Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 351 0s to 371 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	36 40

SEEDS, Monday, August 24.—The trade for cloverseed remains quiet, with rather less inquiry for red seed than of late. For new trefoil-seed 1s advance is asked; but buyers do not appear disposed to go on. Canaryseed is more inquired for, and 3s to 4s per quarter dearer. New winter tares, with less demand, were 6d per bushel lower.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

Letters from Germany state that very few cases of disease in the stock have lately presented themselves. In Holland and Belgium it is assumed that the proposed abolition of the monopoly in the sale of meat in Paris will have the effect of producing an additional demand in the leading frontier markets. There was a full average show of foreign stock in today's market, but its general quality was by no means first-rate. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were very moderate, and in but middling condition. The attendance of butchers was good, and the beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots sold readily, at fully 5s per 8lbs. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 1,700 short-horns; from other parts of England 350 of various breeds; from Ireland 170 oxen, and scarcely any from Scotland. We were but moderately supplied with sheep, the general weight and condition of which were inferior. The mutton trade was brisk, and prices were fully 2d per 8lbs higher than on this day of last week. The best Downs sold readily, at fully 5s 4d per 8lbs. There was a moderate inquiry for lambs, the show of which was by no means extensive, at late rates, viz., 4s 8d to 6s per 8lbs. The supply of calves was only moderate, and the veal trade was less active, at 2d per 8lbs less money. The top price was 4s 8d per 8lbs. We had a dull sale for pigs, yet prices were supported.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 6 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 10
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	3 6 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	4 4 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 6	Large hogs	3 8 4 0
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 8

Lambs, 4s 8d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 22s. to 30s; Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 24.

The supplies of each kind of meat on sale here are tolerably good. With the exception of lamb and pork selling slowly, the trade generally is firm at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Middling ditto	3 6 4 0
Prime large do.	2 8 4 0	Prime ditto	4 2 4 10
Do. small do.	4 2 4 6	Veal	3 10 4 6
Large pork	3 6 4 0	Small pork	4 2 4 8

Lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Aug. 18.

TEA.—The market is very quiet at former quotations. Common Congou, 14½d to 14½d per lb.

SUGAR.—There is an improved inquiry for both home and foreign consumption, and prices have maintained fully Friday's improvement. In the refined market an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt has been exhibited, with an increasing demand for home consumption. Good grocery lumpa value 60s to 61s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—There is a good inquiry for plantation and native Ceylon, and improved prices are current. Stocks continuing light higher prices are expected to rule.

RICE.—The market is very dull, and prices have given way. White Bengal sold at 10s 9d to 11s per cwt.

RUM.—There is an active inquiry for good qualities, and rates rule firm. Good Leewards realise 2s 6d to 2s 6d per proof gallon.

TALLOW.—Increased activity has been exhibited in the market, and advanced values are current for P.Y.C. in all positions; on the spot 62s, 6d 63s, and last three months 59s 9d per cwt. Home market rules firm, at 62s per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 24.—There was an improved demand for Irish butter towards the close of last week, and a good business done in nearly all descriptions, landed and on board, at about previous rates, except for fine, which was the turn dearer, and the market healthy. Foreign sold steadily at from about 80s to 114s, according to kind and quality. Bacon: Prime fresh and of mild cure was in slow and limited demand, at no noticeable change in value; other sorts were only saleable in retail, and at irregular prices. Hams of choice quality were

more sought after, and slightly dearer. In lard no material alteration.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 24.—Since Monday last rather large supplies of potatoes in excellent condition have come to hand, chiefly by railway. The demand is steady, and prices are well supported. York Regents, 5s to 6s; Shaws, 4s to 5s; middlings, 3s to 3s 6d per cwt. The imports are 58 baskets 11 bags from Ghent, and 20 bags from Rotterdam.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 22.—The supply of fruit, though moderate, is still sufficient for the demand. Kent filberts continue to be furnished in abundance; but owing to their being in many cases unripe, they have sold slowly at 30s and 32s 6d per 100lbs; best samples have realised from 35s to 40s. French salading is still supplied. Amongst vegetables are peas, French beans, and cauliflowers; the latter are realising from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Barcelona nuts fetch 22s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazils, 18s ditto. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, gardenias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonne, heaths, and roses.

WOOL, LONDON, Monday, August 24.—The sales of colonial wool, which commenced on the 16th ult., terminated on Saturday last. There was a full attendance of both home and foreign buyers. The sale opened at an advance of about 1d to 1½d per lb. on the May rates, which reached fully 2d per lb., the advance being well sustained. These sales comprised a good selection of Lyonnese, Port Philip, and Van Diemen's Land flock; and those in good condition sold at full rates. The number of bales offered amounted to 82,394, of which 80,305 were Colonial, chiefly from Port Philip, Sydney, and the Cape, and the remainder were East Indian, Spanish, and South American, and a few German. South Australian wool was mostly in grease, and sold proportionably well.

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